

QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE RETURNS OF
AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the statistics connected with agriculture and live stock for the year 1895. Last year this duty was rendered a peculiarly pleasurable one from the fact of my being called upon to comment upon the results of a year of considerable progress resulting from favourable seasons. I regret to say that owing to adverse causes the same condition of things did not obtain in 1895, and, speaking generally, the farmer and pastoralist both failed to secure such a satisfactory return as in 1894. In round numbers, whilst horses and pigs have increased, cattle and sheep have remained about the same as in 1894, the losses from drought, &c., absorbing the surplus increase.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

A marked improvement in the collection of the live-stock schedules under "*The Stock Returns Act of 1893*" was experienced on this occasion, both stockowners and clerks of petty sessions for the most part exhibiting much greater promptitude in respectively making and collecting the returns. A considerable number of owners, however, have yet to learn that these returns must be punctually and faithfully made, and in a few instances clerks of petty sessions were lax in compelling attention to the requirements of the law.

Delay in collecting these returns not only militates against the early issue of statistical information respecting the pastoral industry, but also greatly retards the compilation and issue of the printed stock lists which form the electoral and assessment basis in administering the various Acts connected with pastoral pursuits, such as the Meat and Dairy, Marsupial, Rabbit Acts, &c., &c.

The assistance rendered by the police in issuing stock schedules when round collecting the agricultural returns was a great benefit to my Department, and largely contributed to the improvement experienced.

"*The Rabbit Boards Act of 1895*" and "*The Marsupials Destruction Act of 1895*" both imposed fresh duties upon the Registrar-General. To fulfil the requirements of the former, manuscript lists had to be supplied to each Rabbit Board, showing the number of live stock depastured on the 1st January on each holding in the district. This necessitated a large amount of work and research, as the boundaries of the Rabbit Boards do not coincide with those of the Petty Sessions Districts; nevertheless these lists were all supplied before the time required by the Act—namely, the 1st of May. The Amending Marsupial Act also, by reducing the minimum number of live stock held by one owner that were to be recorded, greatly added to the volume of the published live-stock list.

Although no doubt by far the greater number of owners make a faithful return of their live stock, there are not wanting some who dishonestly furnish false returns so as to reduce their assessment. A few cases were detected in which the numbers returned were so manifestly incorrect as to disclose a fraudulent intention, and action was taken against the delinquents. This will no doubt keep in check any considerable adoption of the practice.

In other cases, however, though it was believed that the numbers returned fell short of actual facts, yet the discrepancy was not so glaring as to preclude the possibility of a mistake having been made. In some instances an amended return was furnished, and was accepted. On the other hand, there are possibly some cases in which the figures given early in the year were over-stated, when, owing to the dry weather, it was impossible to muster. On being satisfied as to the *bona fides* in such cases, it is probable that the local bodies who have to deal with assessments will make some concession.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN STOCK.

The following table affords a comparison of the numbers of each description of live stock at the end of each of the past two years :—

A.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1894	444,109	7,012,997	19,537,691	89,677
1895	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747
Numerical Increase in 1895	24,634	...	269,268	11,070
Centesimal Increase in 1895	5.55	...	1.37	12.34
Numerical Decrease in 1895	...	190,596	...	...
Centesimal Decrease in 1895	...	2.72	...	...

When compared with the progress made in the preceding year, these figures cannot be considered satisfactory, and show that the dry weather was more severe in its effects than appears to have been generally realised, especially in the Western portions of the colony.

It is seen that horses and sheep show small increases, but cattle an actual decrease, though that is fortunately not a large one. This decrease, though numerically less than the corresponding increase in sheep, is yet proportionately greater. Of each kind of live stock, pigs alone show a satisfactory accession to their numbers, although still considerably short of the increase recorded in the previous year.

The centesimal increase in the various kinds of live stock for the past nine years was as follows:—

Year.	Horses.				B.				Cattle.				Sheep.				Pigs.			
1887	9.75	...	...	...	...	9.88	...	...	...	33.39	...	...	...	19.08	...	...	...
1888	6.04	...	...	...	...	4.05	...	...	...	4.01	...	...	...	†6.34	...	...	...
1889	8.61	...	...	...	...	4.67	...	...	...	7.64	...	...	...	17.01	...	...	...
1890	3.82	...	...	...	...	14.08	...	...	...	24.44	...	...	...	19.95	...	...	...
1891	9.20	...	...	...	...	11.42	...	...	...	12.67	...	...	...	26.67	...	...	...
1892	5.86	...	...	...	...	6.44	...	...	...	6.99	...	...	...	†4.68	...	...	...
1893	1.65	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	...	...	†13.87	...	...	...	†41.77	...	...	...
1894	3.35	...	...	...	...	4.78	...	...	...	4.76	...	...	...	31.71	...	...	...
1895	5.55	...	...	...	...	†2.72	...	...	...	1.37	...	...	...	12.34	...	...	...

† Decrease.

From this table it is seen that horses have in some years during the above period increased from 9 to 10 per cent., whilst in 1893 the increase only amounted to 1.65 per cent. The mean for the nine years was 5.98, or 0.43 above the rate for 1895.

As the present number of horses is amply sufficient to supply the requirements of the colony, any considerable accession would not be desirable unless some means can be adopted for their disposal in foreign markets.

Many attempts have been made to find an outlet by export to India, but with varying success, and it does not appear that the results have been such as to afford much hope that the trade will be extended in any great degree. The cost and risk of transit are considerable, and the market a somewhat uncertain one.

Cattle show a decrease in 1895 for the first time in the nine years, although in 1893 the increase was a very small one—namely, 1.54 per cent. The drought which visited the Western portions of the colony in 1895 was, as I have previously remarked, evidently much more severe in its effects than was at the time fully realised, and in addition, redwater or ticks caused a considerable loss of cattle in the north-west, although not to the same fatal extent as that from which the more southerly and easterly areas are now suffering.

Except in 1893, when there was a decrease in the number of sheep, the increase in 1895 was the smallest recorded during the past nine years, and there can be no doubt that this kind of live stock also suffered severely from the drought in the Western districts. This decrease is to some extent accounted for by the fact that a considerably greater number have been killed for export in 1895 than in 1894.

With reference to what I have above stated, I think it must be considered that when calculating the production of cattle and sheep for any year such production must be held to comprise not alone any actual increase in the number that may have arisen during that period, but also the number of those beasts that have been utilised, either by way of export or for local consumption. This proposition being granted, the following statement illustrates the actual “cast” of both kind of live stock referred to for 1895:—

				Cattle.				Sheep.			
In the colony at close of 1895	6,822,401	...	...	...	19,856,959
Excess of exported over imported overland and by sea...	75,030	...	...	...	109,025
Killed mostly for export	283,836	...	...	...	1,203,917
Killed for home consumption (estimated)	226,426	...	...	...	905,704
Total accounted for	7,407,687	...	...	...	22,075,605

I believe that, taking round figures, a mixed mob of horned cattle is assumed to provide an annual “cast” of 10 per cent., and sheep, say, 15 per cent. of animals fit for slaughter. An estimate framed on this basis would have given as available for use during 1895, 682,240 cattle, and 2,978,544 sheep. These figures would be not only without diminution in the herds, but also allow for a reasonable increase. In estimating the number used for home consumption, half a bullock and two sheep *per capita* of the population has been taken as the basis, this quantity having been decided upon after consultation with the Chief Inspector of Stock.

Of course it is only by an estimate framed on a basis like the above that any idea of the number of cattle and sheep used for home consumption can be given, because there are too many difficulties in the way of obtaining actual figures respecting the number of cattle killed for food purposes within the colony to render it possible to get actual figures. For instance, in the bush, many small settlers and farmers occasionally kill for their own use, and as they keep no account of matters like these, the accuracy of returns made by them, if the particulars were included in the schedule, would be more than doubtful.

However, a return covering the food supply of approximately half the total population was more readily available, and last year the officers of my Department applied to the inspectors of slaughter-houses in the principal centres of population for returns showing the number of cattle, sheep, &c., killed to supply the needs of the people within the five-mile radius of each particular town. Without an exception the inspectors cheerfully responded, and I am now able to place the results of their returns in my report. (*Vide* Appendix Table No. VII.)

The area selected (five-mile radius) was chosen because the population within these limits, as at the date of the last census, was available for the purposes of *per capita* computations. From a reference to the table it is seen that a population of 205,302 persons consumed 97,856 cattle and 346,707 sheep—that is to say, about 0·48 of a bullock and about 1·69 sheep. From these figures it might at first be assumed that the estimate of the *per capita* consumption for the whole colony of half a bullock and two sheep was too great, but, on the contrary, a little reflection will, I think, show that it is rather an under than an over estimate, because it must be borne in mind that the figures in Table VII. relate to urban areas, and those, too, of considerable importance, and show the meat supply for a population largely comprised of women and children, who are, moreover, favourably situated for obtaining other articles, both animal and vegetable, to vary their diet. On the other hand, the population necessarily excluded from the table consists for the most part of adult males engaged in heavy manual labour, and located very frequently where meat and flour are the staple, if not the only, articles of diet. Over large areas the meat used is chiefly mutton, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy between the estimate made for the whole colony and the returns from the urban areas being greater in sheep than in cattle. Assuming cattle at a weight of 600 lb., and sheep at 45 lb., the estimate quoted gives a beef and mutton consumption of 390 lb. per head of the population, without counting other flesh products. This appears a very heavy consumption of meat per head compared with other countries. Mr. Mulhall, an authority on statistics, in his work states that the flesh consumption per head, including pigs and fowls, is only 23 lb. in Italy, 48 lb. in Russia, 69 lb. in Germany, 74 lb. in France, and 105 lb. in the United Kingdom, whilst the consumption even in the United States and in Canada is only 120 lb. and 93 lb. respectively. As illustrating the extent to which the consumption of meat expands, provided the supply is plentiful and cheap, rendering it possible to secure flesh food at a reasonable rate, the meat consumption of the United Kingdom, which was only 66 lb. per head in 1840, had increased to 105 lb. in 1882.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STOCK.

Graziers some years ago finding the “cast” of their flocks and herds was more than sufficient for the supply of the home consumption, and that the outlet for the surplus horned cattle hitherto available in the southern colonies was rapidly closing against them, were face to face with the necessity of obtaining a market for their produce further afield.

Although there has been less unity of purpose amongst those interested than might reasonably have been looked for in view of the vital importance of the question involved to every stockowner, yet a number of energetic men, in the spirit which has been influential in placing Queensland in the forefront of pastoral countries, have boldly grappled with the question, and have succeeded in the course of a few years in placing the meat export trade with Europe and other places on the footing it now occupies. During 1894-5 efforts were made to establish a trade in live cattle with the United Kingdom, and although the results can hardly be considered satisfactory, it was demonstrated that under favourable conditions cattle could be profitably exported, and it is more than possible that with increased experience and improved means of transport the trade in live cattle between Queensland and Europe may yet assume considerable proportions.

At present, however, the export of meat—either frozen, preserved, or salted—is the means upon which graziers mainly rely to solve the problem of the disposal of their surplus stock. The extent to which this industry has grown during the past ten years can be seen by a reference to Table V. in the Appendix. Whilst in 1891 there were only eight establishments engaged in converting live stock into an exportable commodity, the number had extended in 1895 to thirty-nine. In the former year employment was given to 286 hands against 2,843 in the latter. There were nine times as many cattle and eight times as many sheep thus marketed in 1895 as compared with 1891, the actual numbers being—1891, 30,703 cattle, 151,133 sheep; 1895, 283,830 cattle and 1,203,917 sheep.

Of the cattle in 1895 104,969 were preserved, 80,487 were frozen, and 98,374 were boiled down, and of the sheep 385,060 were preserved, 75,600 were frozen, and 743,257 were boiled down. From those preserved and boiled down a considerable quantity of meat extract was also obtained. In cases where a part of the animal was preserved and a part boiled down, the relative proportion of each have been estimated on the basis of the averages of other establishments. From the 104,969 cattle estimated as treated for preserving, 9,523,164 lb. of beef were canned and 326,232 lb. were salted; there were also 50,349,956 lb. of beef frozen, the produce of the 80,487 cattle above quoted. Of mutton there was preserved 5,088,502 lb., and frozen 3,064,458 lb. There were also 21,263 tons of tallow obtained as a result of the boiling down of 98,374 cattle and 743,257 sheep combined with what was obtained as a by-product of the other branches of the industry. The quantity of extract and essence of meat obtained during 1895 was 511,533 lb., being 342,728 lb. more than was made in 1894. There were 474,746 lb. of extract exported in 1895, which is somewhat below the production for the year, but in 1894 the exports, on the other hand, considerably exceeded the quantity made. The aggregate production of beef and mutton frozen and preserved in the thirty-nine factories of the colony was 68,352,312 lb., whilst the exports amounted to 81,312,238 lb., or an excess of the latter of 13,000,000 lb. In 1894 the export fell short of the output by 6,000,000 lb., which no doubt contributed to the increased export of 1895, the remaining 7,000,000 lb. being presumably provided by a reduction of stocks on hand.

The preservation of meat for export has now attained such dimensions, and is for the most part conducted on such scientific principles, that the preservation and utilization of the by-products has become an important part of the industry.

The officers of my Department have collected and compiled information on this point, the total results being embodied in Table VI. of the Appendix.

The value of these by-products is shown to have reached the large sum of £353,609. Hides and skins, of course, contributed the larger portion of this sum—namely, £161,795, and £160,545 respectively.

The establishments engaged in this industry have kindly furnished information more or less complete respecting this portion of their business.

The transition in the ownership of live stock, which has for some years been going forward, the tendency of which has been to secure a larger number of individual proprietors with a smaller number of sheep and cattle held by each, is deserving of more than passing notice. Particulars on this head for 1895 were as follows:—

Petty Sessions Districts.	50 and Under.		51 to 1,000.		1,001 to 5,000.		5,001 to 20,000.		20,001 and Upwards.		Total Number of Sheep.	
	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Total Owners.	Total Sheep.
Adavale	2	50	...	...	...	...	2	34,499	4	641,038	8	675,587
Allora	6	184	31	12,637	5	9,590	4	43,300	1	23,000	47	88,711
Alpha	9	83	4	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	369
Aramac	1	3	4	2,310	4	14,250	12	132,954	3	197,309	24	346,826
Augathella	2	20	1	450	1	1,118	1	12,400	3	362,791	8	376,779
Ayr	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40
Banana	4	54	3	429	3	11,400	...	...	...	...	10	11,883
Barcardine	2	30	2	550	3	11,300	10	100,496	10	866,678	27	979,054
Beaudesert	4	102	4	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	379
Blackall	3	41	7	1,831	6	21,743	12	113,509	8	849,240	36	986,36
Boulia	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	12,316	2	75,254	4	87,610
Bowen	1	40	2	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	420
Brisbane	15	139	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	739
Bundaberg	4	54	4	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,194
Burke	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Caboolture	1	30	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90
Cairns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camoweal ... ..	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	25,500	...	26,000
Cape River	1	3	2	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	903
Cardwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charleville	18	240	12	4,032	9	22,502	8	77,235	5	387,799	52	491,808
Charters Towers	3	10	3	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	375
Childers ... ..	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90
Clermont	9	98	4	1,710	2	5,900	1	7,053	8	604,917	24	619,678
Cleveland	3	51	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	104
Cloncurry	7	67	2	249	...	...	...	...	5	388,312	14	388,628
Condamine	5	10	1	915	1	1,470	1	15,700	...	...	8	18,095
Cook	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Crow's Nest	4	130	2	560	...	...	...	...	1	25,976	7	26,666
Croydon	2	3	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	503
Cunnamulla	3	10	5	1,529	13	44,611	32	297,298	11	1,008,049	64	1,351,497
Dalby	23	236	69	35,610	41	93,776	9	100,781	5	205,760	147	436,163
Diamantina ... ..	...	...	5	1,100	1	4,370	...	...	...	...	6	5,470
Douglas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugandan	7	219	3	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	479
Eidsvold	1	38	3	950	...	...	2	14,600	...	...	6	15,588
Emerald ... ..	...	...	4	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,165
Esk	10	259	8	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,191
Etheridge	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Eulo	2	54	...	...	2	4,000	3	30,440	5	157,237	12	191,731
Gatton	10	212	3	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	872
Gayndah	3	101	3	770	1	2,950	...	...	...	...	7	3,821

The number of separate holdings depasturing sheep, which in 1894 numbered 1,584, has risen to 1,637 in the following year. Of the owners of these holdings, 500 held flocks of 50 and under, probably for the most part consisting of butchers; 505 had flocks of from 50 to 1,000, the average size being 365; 214 owned 554,146 sheep, which gives a flock of 2,589 each; 203 owned flocks between 5,000 and 20,000, the average size being 10,224, whilst of holdings of 20,000 sheep and upwards there were 215, exactly the same number as in 1894.

The average number of sheep to each holding for the whole colony for each of the past six years was :—

Year.	No. of Owners.	No. of Sheep.	Average Size of Flock.
1890	849	18,007,234	21,210
1891	1,018	20,289,633	19,931
1892	1,496	21,708,310	14,511
1893	1,440	18,697,015	12,984
1894	1,584	19,587,691	12,366
1895	1,637	19,856,959	12,130

In eight districts there were no sheep depastured, whilst in thirty-nine more the number returned was less than 1,000. In six districts the number exceeded 1,000,000, whilst in two others this number was very closely approximated. There were 10,909,011 sheep in these eight districts, or 55 per cent. of all the sheep in the colony.

A record of similar information respecting cattle shows that the ownership of that kind of live stock is much more extended than in the case of sheep.

The following table gives information on this subject:—

D.

Petty Sessions District.	Number of Owners.	1 to 100.	Number of Owners.	101 to 300.	Number of Owners.	301 and upwards.	Total Owners.	Total Cattle.
Adavale	13	382	3	571	5	25,128	21	26,081
Allora	307	7,187	13	2,288	8	6,073	328	15,548
Alpha	79	1,819	2	350	12	102,556	93	104,725
Aramac	20	710	3	738	11	23,623	34	25,071
Augathella	28	715	5	893	11	44,787	44	46,395
Ayr	39	1,594	12	2,483	11	45,750	62	49,827
Banana	28	563	5	869	21	114,393	54	115,825
Barcaldine	47	1,444	7	1,228	3	6,042	57	8,714
Beaudesert	285	9,364	49	8,544	20	23,105	354	41,013
Blackall	49	1,950	13	1,970	6	9,092	68	13,012
Boulia	7	353	...	...	24	163,437	31	163,790
Bowen	137	4,349	22	5,058	33	244,233	197	253,640
Brisbane	1,225	11,297	3	437	1	374	1,229	12,108
Bundaberg	701	10,954	47	7,320	15	35,457	763	53,731
Burke	9	280	1	150	23	164,635	33	165,065
Caboolture	224	4,444	11	1,781	2	1,200	237	7,425
Cairns	82	2,957	17	3,174	3	2,250	102	8,381
Camooeweal	4	44	1	184	6	24,848	11	25,076
Cape River	19	740	3	430	28	107,114	50	108,284
Cardwell	19	1,000	7	1,700	11	11,733	37	14,433
Charleville	132	3,361	13	2,493	24	110,746	169	116,600
Charters Towers	305	8,326	48	8,305	35	235,405	388	252,036
Childers	99	2,070	3	456	2	906	104	3,432
Clermont	137	4,243	21	3,612	37	154,320	195	162,175
Cleveland	135	1,811	...	...	...	...	135	1,811
Cloncurry	30	827	7	1,327	19	273,143	56	275,297
Condamine	64	2,109	9	1,732	14	25,197	87	29,038
Cook	92	3,150	12	2,270	27	50,975	131	56,395
Crow's Nest	243	5,043	11	2,227	6	5,477	260	12,747
Croydon	21	576	6	1,187	8	30,897	35	32,660
Cunnamulla	91	2,472	7	1,543	15	83,914	113	87,929
Dalby	352	8,362	24	4,337	21	39,549	397	52,248
Diamantina	4	67	...	...	21	94,314	25	94,381
Douglas	48	1,062	11	1,720	...	...	59	2,782
Dugandan	450	9,646	12	1,808	7	8,884	469	20,338
Eidsvold	89	2,440	6	1,016	8	59,442	103	62,898
Emerald	71	2,843	9	1,822	25	65,694	105	70,359
Esk	269	8,126	47	7,921	32	52,805	348	68,852
Etheridge	44	2,213	13	2,829	17	138,844	74	143,886
Eulo	12	416	1	112	11	67,776	24	68,304
Gatton	549	10,347	22	4,086	4	7,285	575	21,718
Gayndah	94	2,324	3	433	26	168,679	123	171,436
Gin Gin	112	3,605	21	3,853	11	41,239	144	48,697
Gladstone	181	6,210	26	5,037	47	117,124	254	123,371
Goodna	135	1,691	1	115	...	...	136	1,806
Goondiwindi	83	1,881	14	2,804	17	26,944	114	31,629
Gympie	434	11,548	26	4,590	22	34,992	482	51,130
Harrisville	326	9,878	21	4,194	5	4,622	352	18,694
Herberton	104	3,687	21	3,887	17	55,937	142	63,511
Highfields	376	6,328	5	841	...	...	381	7,169
Hughenden	92	3,167	9	2,025	33	231,468	134	286,660
Hungerford	4	238	...	...	2	1,390	6	1,628
Ingham	96	2,509	12	2,290	21	50,221	129	55,020
Inglewood	68	1,509	1	178	9	14,582	78	16,269
Ipswich	386	11,567	21	3,617	4	2,100	411	17,284
Isisford	24	883	1	110	6	17,359	31	18,352
Killarney	126	2,964	2	293	1	400	129	3,657
Laidley	358	6,743	10	1,820	2	5,971	370	14,534
Logan	486	8,070	10	1,465	3	1,705	499	11,240
Longreach	49	1,731	10	1,616	6	39,011	65	42,358
Mackay	771	15,757	58	11,179	48	167,910	877	194,846
Marburg	329	5,291	1	190	...	...	330	5,481
Mareeba	29	805	7	1,464	2	1,825	38	4,094
Maroochy	383	5,635	3	642	1	424	387	6,701
Maryborough	914	15,038	18	3,165	6	7,130	938	25,333
Mitchell	100	2,102	3	614	32	140,317	135	143,033
Mourilyan	11	250	1	275	1	360	13	885

D—continued.

Petty Sessions District.	Number of Owners.	1 to 100.	Number of Owners.	101 to 300.	Number of Owners.	301 and upwards.	Total Owners.	Total Cattle.
Muttaburra ...	20	574	6	1,035	5	70,116	31	71,725
Nanango ...	126	4,276	19	3,355	27	79,582	172	87,213
Nerang ...	335	5,147	18	3,284	1	350	354	8,781
Norman ...	6	159	4	888	24	190,591	34	191,638
Palmer ...	9	357	2	360	7	19,531	18	20,248
Paradise ...	118	2,201	6	1,282	1	13,372	125	16,855
Ravenswood ...	66	2,846	14	2,553	6	23,531	86	28,930
Redcliffe ...	336	8,371	8	1,333	...	...	344	9,704
Rockhampton ...	609	19,839	92	16,321	102	236,961	803	273,121
Roma ...	267	5,276	15	2,311	15	98,565	297	106,152
Rosewood ...	381	11,803	9	1,847	...	...	390	13,650
St. George ...	77	2,255	16	3,006	34	97,318	127	102,579
St. Lawrence ...	32	1,235	7	1,629	26	148,018	65	150,882
Somerset ...	2	7	...	...	1	320	3	327
South Brisbane ...	650	8,714	3	557	...	...	653	9,271
Springsure ...	87	2,890	17	3,146	31	170,531	135	176,567
Stanthorpe ...	231	4,830	13	2,416	10	13,942	254	21,188
Surat ...	44	1,491	6	1,049	11	37,622	61	40,162
Tambo ...	65	941	5	1,136	4	28,803	74	30,880
Taroom ...	63	1,056	8	1,468	25	144,803	96	147,327
Tenningering ...	66	1,988	8	1,702	6	16,351	80	20,041
Thargomindah ...	24	1,012	4	774	24	383,815	52	385,601
Thornborough ...	22	856	10	1,952	13	43,606	45	46,414
Tiaro ...	281	8,613	28	5,053	17	29,949	326	43,615
Toowoomba ...	1,230	20,053	19	3,019	16	32,056	1,265	55,123
Townsville ...	104	5,849	38	7,352	13	10,773	155	23,974
Warwick ...	520	15,211	29	4,992	9	17,159	558	37,362
Windorah ...	18	877	6	1,080	20	270,412	44	272,369
Winton ...	42	1,212	8	1,844	15	128,594	65	131,650
Woodford ...	129	4,272	22	3,552	6	10,688	157	18,512
Yeulba ...	129	2,280	5	1,019	5	13,388	139	16,687
	18,719	419,558	1,256	228,983	1,388	6,173,860	21,363	6,822,401

From this it appears that 21,363 persons owned between them 6,822,401—an average of 319 each. Of the total number of cattle, 6,173,860, or 90 per cent., were held by 1,388 owners, in herds of 300 and upwards—an average to each herd of 4,448.

A large number of cattle-owners are comprised in the class owning a few head only in the populous districts; and these, of course, contribute to reduce the average size of herds for the whole colony.

On reference to Table I. in the Appendix it is seen that in every Petty Sessions District in the colony cattle are depastured to a greater or less extent. The smallest number is found at Somerset, where there were only 327 head; the only other district with fewer than 1,000 being Mourilyan, 885. In twenty-six districts the numbers exceeded 100,000; and in seven they exceeded 250,000—namely, Thargomindah, 385,601; Hughenden, 286,660; Cloncurry, 275,297; Rockhampton, 273,121; Windorah, 272,369; Bowen, 253,640; and Charters Towers, 252,036.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

A slight reference has already been made to the subject of the export of stock (alive) from the colony, but only with special reference to trade with Europe.

For many years Queensland, essentially the largest horned cattle producing colony in the Australasian group, found in the three Southern provinces of the continent a ready and most satisfactory market for the disposal of her surplus stock.

The number of cattle in the southern colonies were at that time quite unequal to supplying the demands for beef of their populous centres; consequently they freely availed themselves of the plethora of bullocks held by their northern neighbours. But now, with increasing herds of their own, and with flocks of sheep rapidly approaching the carrying limit of their pastures, the demand is not so great. Combined with the claims of their own graziers to supply the local markets, further assisted by import duties, consequent upon the altered state of affairs, the export of live stock across the border, which at one time attained large dimensions, has now shrunk into comparatively insignificant proportions.

The export of live cattle and sheep for the past ten years both by sea and land is shown in the following table:—

E.

Year.	Horned Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1886 ...	1,852	118,827	672,903	175,845
1887 ...	1,752	202,283	580,885	118,570
1888 ...	1,111	188,748	234,167	248,804
1889 ...	1,867	175,117	222,369	311,583
1890 ...	3,684	494,944	386,625	472,282
1891 ...	3,535	210,240	281,670	513,201
1892 ...	6,923	130,989	463,323	421,318
1893 ...	7,003	183,663	223,655	1,016,945
1894 ...	2,286	135,858	156,596	430,646
1895 ...	5,590	80,620	186,007	295,032

Taking 1890 as the year in which most horned cattle were exported, it is seen that the number of cattle thus disposed of in 1895 only amounted to about one-sixth of the exports of the year referred to. In sheep the reduction is not so great or so important, as the wool is always available as a source of income. The possibilities in the way of an increased demand for wool are probably much greater than for that of meat.

From an article in the *Courier* of the 17th January last I notice that there are probabilities that the large population of Japan, hitherto consuming little flesh food, and less wool, is rapidly learning to appreciate the value of both products. In that country the State appears to have taken the matter in hand. They propose to import European experts for the woollen factories to teach the Japanese the art. They require woollen clothing in the winter, and even now the importations of wool are increasing every year. Already there are cotton factories there, and the people are learning to mix the wool and cotton in the manufacture of clothing. Therefore, the substitution of a meat diet and woollen clothing in place of the staple vegetable food and cotton clothing is a likely contingency. Amongst so conservative a people many prejudices will doubtless have to be overcome; but Australians have a good chance for pushing a trade, and not let it get into the hands of Argentina, where the Japs have already learned to trade. Once fairly introduced, the superiority of a meat diet and woollen clothing must commend itself to such an intelligent and progressive people, and thereby an illimitable market will be opened for produce of a kind of which we have an abundance, and almost at their doors.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK.

The fluctuation which the vicissitudes of climate and the requirements of trade occasion as to the numbers of live stock depasturing in the different districts of the colony are frequently very great.

The following statement gives information respecting the number of cattle and sheep in each great division of the colony comparing the figures of the past two years:—

F.

Division.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
SOUTHERN	1894	2,672,397	9,691,246
	1895	2,678,019	9,029,846
	Numerical Increase in 1895	5,622	...
	Numerical Decrease in 1895 ... ..	...	661,400
	Centesimal Increase in 1895	0.21	...
	Centesimal Decrease in 1895 ... ..	...	6.82
CENTRAL	1894	1,965,600	8,391,797
	1895	1,946,352	9,217,061
	Numerical Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	825,264
	Numerical Decrease in 1895	19,248	...
	Centesimal Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	9.83
	Centesimal Decrease in 1895	0.98	...
NORTHERN	1894	2,375,000	1,504,648
	1895	2,198,030	1,610,052
	Numerical Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	105,404
	Numerical Decrease in 1895	176,970	...
	Centesimal Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	7.00
	Centesimal Decrease in 1895	7.45	...

From this table it is seen that in 1895 there was an increase of sheep and a decrease of cattle in the Northern and Central Divisions, whilst the position was exactly reversed in the South, there being in that division more cattle and fewer sheep. The cattle increase in the South and decrease in the Central were both insignificant; but all the other changes were of greater importance, ranging from about 7 to about 10 per cent. in their extent.

More detailed information respecting the distribution of live stock in each of the great divisions of the colony will be found in Tables II., III., and IV. in the Appendix, one of these tables being devoted to recording the particulars of each division. Table II. supplies information respecting each Petty Sessions District in the Southern Division. It is seen that there were five districts in which the increase in cattle exceeded 10,000—namely, Thargomindah, 18,250; Eulo, 12,997; Windorah, 11,847; Gaynhah, 11,280; and Condamine, 10,800. The decreases of cattle of like extent were—Tenningering, 16,686; Dalby, 13,857; Cunnamulla, 11,228; St. George, 10,528; and Ipswich, 10,292. Passing to sheep, of which there was a total decrease in the Southern Division approximating two-thirds of a million, the most important increases were Adavale, 114,393; Windorah (half), 74,691; Cunnamulla, 69,692; and Charleville, 40,956. The decreases of note were—Toowoomba, 221,438; St. George, 145,625; Allora, 89,170; Goondiwindi, 88,690; and Surat, 76,957.

Turning to Table III., the particulars respecting the Central Division will be found there. The increases in cattle which exceeded 10,000 were—Winton, 12,386; Windorah (half), 11,849; Rockhampton, 11,581; and Boulia, 10,516. The like decreases were—Mackay (part of), 25,586; Gladstone, 20,330; Clermont, 17,534; and Aramac, 12,871. The sheep in this division showed an increase of more than

750,000, three districts furnishing 523,395, or nearly 60 per cent. of this increase—namely, Muttaborra 190,808; Winton, 178,098; and Isisford, 154,489. The decreases were insignificant, the largest being in Springsure, and amounted to 35,932.

Coming to the Northern Division, from Table IV. it is seen that there is a large decrease in cattle, partially counterbalanced by a relatively small increase in sheep. Cattle increases of some extent are found in Cloncurry, 25,440; Hughenden, 17,364; Croydon, 17,341; Charters Towers, 16,513; and Cook, 13,953. The more important decreases, which, as before stated, were very considerable, were—Norman, 63,616; Thornborough, 47,551; Townsville, 42,878; Bowen, 29,385; Etheridge, 22,697; and Mackay (part), 21,322. The increase in sheep in this division was chiefly in Cloncurry, 100,166.

The question of the supply of live stock, both on the basis of population and also of area, is a very interesting one. The following statement shows, by the great divisions of the colony, the number of each kind to each square mile, and also to each 100 of the population. Also the same information reduced to the denomination of sheep or pigs, on the basis of one horse or one horned beast to ten sheep or pigs:—

	Southern Division.		Central Division.		Northern Division.		Colony.	
	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.
Horses	1·13	0·75	0·60	2·29	0·43	1·17	0·70	1·02
Cattle	12·80	8·51	9·31	35·58	8·78	24·13	10·20	14·82
Sheep	43·15	28·70	44·10	168·50	6·43	17·67	29·70	43·12
All kinds in terms of Sheep	182·42	121·35	143·24	547·24	98·54	270·67	138·77	201·45
Pigs ... ..	...	0·26	...	0·17	...	0·12	...	0·22
All kinds, including pigs, in terms of Sheep ... ..	...	121·61	...	547·41	...	270·79	...	201·67

From this it is seen that of pasture-fed animals quoted in the denomination of sheep, there were 139 to each square mile in the three divisions united, being 182 in the South, 143 in the Central, and 99 in the North. A consideration of the number of each kind of live stock shows that horses are considerably in excess of the average in the Southern Division as compared with the rest of the colony. The Southern portion also carries a relatively larger number of cattle than the two other divisions. In the South and centre of the colony the number of sheep to each square mile is about equal, being six or seven times as many as in the North.

The information contained in the columns referring to the number as compared with the population discloses a different condition of things. In the whole of the colony there were 201 head of sheep, or their equivalent, to each person in the colony—121 in the South, 547 in the Central, and 271 in the North; thus, *per capita*, the North more than doubled the South, and again the Central Division contained more than twice as many as the North and four times as many as the South.

According to Mulhall (1886 edition), in Roumania—the European country most fully supplied with live stock in proportion to its population—the corresponding number is 1·25 head only, whilst Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the next best provided countries of the same continent, have 0·99, 0·72, and 0·66 respectively to each individual.

Victoria, with an area of 87,884 square miles and an estimated population (1894) of 1,179,103, depastured 2,265,447 horses and horned cattle, and 13,180,943 sheep or live stock with the grazing capacity of, say, 35,835,413 sheep, or 408 to each square mile, and 30 head of stock in terms of sheep *per capita* of population.

In New South Wales the corresponding proportions were 279 per square mile and 69 *per capita*.

PIG-RAISING.

Whilst the increase in the number of pigs in 1895 fell considerably short of that of the preceding year, yet a proportionate increase of 12 per cent. is a fairly satisfactory one, especially when the number of hogs slaughtered for market in each year is taken into account. In 1894, 48,539 were thus dealt with as against 58,870 in the following year, leaving 10,000 to be credited to the production of 1895, when considering comparatively the results for the two years. The districts where the greatest attention was given to this branch of the farming industry were—Toowoomba, with 5,544; Rockhampton, with 5,331; Gatton, with 4,718; and Beaudesert, with 4,515. In Warwick, Laidley, Dugandan, Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Rosewood, the number of pigs returned exceeded 3,000 in each district respectively, whilst altogether there were twenty-nine districts in which the numbers were over 1,000.

BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE, AND BACON, &c.

Butter, which should form an important source of profit as an article of export, was the only product included under the above heading which showed a decreased production. The particulars required for formulating statistics under these heads have now been included in the agricultural schedules for three years, and consequently as both the collectors and the public have become familiarised with the form, the returns are for the most part given with completeness and intelligence, and may, I think, be considered accurate.

Details respecting the industries under review will be found in the following table:—

G.

Petty Sessions District.	Butter.		Honey.		Cheese.	Bacon.			
	Producers.	Lb.	Hives.	Lb.	Lb.	Pigs Slaughtered.	Fresh Pork, Lb.	Salt Pork, Lb.	Bacon and Hams.
Allora ...	83	295,232	11	560	2,356	499	5,982	4,768	59,926
Beaudesert ...	137	88,323	119	4,704	60,530	569	1,780	1,430	59,603
Bowen ...	18	21,479	139	5,152	2,300	53	900	250	5,380
Brisbane ...	262	439,713	1,059	40,768	4,300	18,400	81,494	22,163	1,744,513
Bundaberg ...	170	110,925	166	8,848	2,198	540	27,436	5,054	26,892
Caboolture ...	87	65,018	985	48,944	133,305	217	1,310	1,646	21,807
Cairns ...	16	56,194	89	1,680	8,460	351	16,340	2,204	2,990
Charters Towers ...	58	75,054	93	3,808	...	526	27,620	402	1,982
Crow's Nest ...	29	23,399	188	8,848	20,090	255	2,989	2,770	24,638
Dalby ...	15	18,628	68	1,120	35,215	305	1,460	4,060	39,581
Dugandan ...	105	20,855	70	560	14,572	702	4,420	990	86,326
Esk ...	93	176,011	118	7,280	57,176	904	23	895	81,388
Gatton ...	272	75,445	141	5,264	7,305	1,825	10,486	16,600	168,641
Gympie ...	106	84,760	500	12,320	2,060	1,390	29,457	6,450	55,745
Harrisville ...	196	116,401	270	3,024	276,387	994	6,249	3,150	90,304
Highfields ...	234	126,441	323	9,856	318,450	986	3,120	250	141,864
Ipswich ...	170	100,603	211	4,704	6,290	1,320	27,745	5,327	63,287
Logan ...	266	126,996	1,534	60,704	3,968	983	6,130	24,314	90,113
Marburg ...	93	79,018	225	4,144	364	605	2,910	45,966	13,600
Maryborough ...	170	92,798	489	11,984	2,361	427	9,269	2,310	35,438
Nerang ...	47	57,474	774	45,472	5,260	425	15,062	3,173	31,485
Redcliffe ...	164	223,942	281	15,232	12,544	831	49,755	5,225	14,856
Rockhampton ...	145	146,101	468	20,608	31,672	2,071	26,578	5,748	82,482
Rosewood ...	41	115,819	387	10,304	2,340	370	3,420	1,746	42,014
South Brisbane ...	60	277,819	621	43,344	...	8,870	35,628	7,037	841,168
Tiaro ...	57	47,977	132	7,840	105,125	493	14,740	6,240	35,142
Toowoomba ...	162	182,730	233	14,448	324,675	1,217	4,256	9,645	143,165
Townsville ...	62	88,824	95	3,472	5,960	216	12,519	580	800
Warwick ...	171	80,208	222	16,104	335,252	1,857	9,060	82,910	184,801
Woodford ...	53	49,403	161	6,608	4,990	107	320	640	11,180
All Other Districts	518	255,933	2,530	168,224	56,294	10,562	167,810	44,814	740,401
Total, 1895 ...	4,060	3,719,523	12,702	595,928	1,841,799	58,870	606,268	318,757	4,941,512
„ 1894 ...	4,489	4,305,553	12,942	579,906	1,536,997	48,539	...	...	4,695,280

N.B.—This Table includes the products of both factories and private makers.

For the purpose of condensation within reasonable limits, particulars respecting districts in which the production is comparatively limited have been aggregated.

BUTTER.—The quantity of butter made in 1895 declined by 14 per cent., and the number of makers by 9 per cent., as compared with 1894, the dry weather to which reference has already been made operating most adversely to dairying.

The consumption of this commodity, judging from the experience of the past two years, is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *per capita*. This is an average below that of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or Canada, but is greater than that of most European countries. According to Mulhall, the average consumption of butter by each head of population is as follows:—United States, 16 lb.; United Kingdom, 13 lb.; Canada, 12 lb.; Scandinavia, 11 lb.; Germany, 8 lb.; Holland and Belgium, 6 lb.; Austria, 5 lb.; France, 4 lb.; Russia, 2 lb.; and Italy, 1 lb. In the two latter countries at least other oleaginous products are largely consumed. In 1894 the production of butter was very nearly equal to the home consumption, the excess of imports over exports in that year amounting to little more than 200,000 lb. weight; the shortage in the supply for 1895 had, however, to be met by an increased import, the excess in that year reaching to rather more than 1,000,000 lb. The fluctuation in supply from year to year as a result of the climatic changes, to which the colony as a tropical and semi-tropical country is so especially liable, might be largely modified were less reliance placed upon the natural herbage, and a system adopted of grazing dairy cattle on improved, if not actually sown, pastures, supplemented by a certain amount of stall-feeding. The outlay this system would necessitate would be amply returned, and the farmer would then soon learn the advantage to be derived from bestowing his time and food only on animals bred from the best milking strains, which are alone suited to his purpose. This question has received a great deal of attention at the hands of the officers of the Agricultural Department, who have drawn attention to the butter-producing capacities of the average Queensland milker as compared with the cows of Victoria, the United States, and elsewhere, and have impressed upon dairymen in this colony the necessity of weeding out their herds so as to have no cows included therein which do not produce a certain quantity of milk. These exertions will no doubt have a good effect, and a more regular and greatly extended output of butter may be looked for in the future. Should such a result be attained, the question of finding a market elsewhere than in Queensland will then arise. At present the United Kingdom appears to be the only outlet, but to secure a footing in that market producers would have to maintain a very high standard of quality in their produce.

HONEY.—Although fewer hives were returned in 1895 than in 1894, there was a slight increase in the amount of honey obtained. The season of 1894 was recognised as a somewhat unfavourable one, a short period of unseasonable rain just as the forest trees were in blossom destroying the prospects of honey production in several districts most favoured by the apiarist. The returns obtained from each hive were—in 1893, 53 lb.; 1894, 45 lb.; 1895, 47 lb. In some districts the average return was very good, Warwick with 73 lb., South Brisbane with 70 lb., and Toowoomba with 62 lb. of honey to each hive, showing yields which, when obtaining over a very considerable number of hives, must be considered most satisfactory.

CHEESE.—There was a much greater quantity of cheese made in 1895 than in 1894—namely, 1,841,799 lb. in the former and 1,536,997 lb. in the latter year. Although a great improvement is apparent in the quality of Queensland cheese now in the market, and some of it being really good, in too many

instances it is very inferior and leaves much to be desired. The production is now only a little short of the consumption, consequently the imports of that article for 1895 amounted to but a tithe of the quantity converted to use during the year. The consumption of cheese per capita, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb., is very small, being one-half that of Canada and one-third that of the United Kingdom. No doubt the use of cheese as an article of diet would be greatly extended if a high quality could be attained and the cheese retailed at a lower price than is at present charged. When consumers find that the price of an article fluctuates to the extent of 100 per cent. during certain periods they get out of the habit of purchasing that particular commodity, and thus the demand for it is greatly checked.

The districts of Warwick, Toowoomba, Highfields, Harrisville, Caboolture, and Tiaro produced 81 per cent. of the total output during 1895.

Four of the districts named above were the principal centres of this industry in 1894, but in 1895 Highfields and Tiaro districts showed considerable increases to the cheese production of the colony.

BACON.—There were upwards of 10,000 more pigs slaughtered last year than in 1894, and 246,232 lb. more bacon cured, the total figures for the respective years being 4,695,280 lb. in 1894 and 4,941,512 lb. in 1895. In the year last mentioned additional information was supplied in the schedules, the quantity of pork (fresh and salt) being obtained. In response to my application for this item of information I obtained a return of 606,268 lb. of fresh and 318,757 lb. of salt pork as having been made during the year altogether by farmers, and most likely for consumption by their families. These figures may be relied upon as being rather under than over the quantity produced, as it is always found that on any new particulars being added to the schedule the returns respecting them are imperfectly given for the first year or two.

The weight of each pig slaughtered would appear to average about 100 lb., a mean weight of 3 lb. heavier than that of the previous year, and 29 lb. heavier than the mean weight of 1893. Very considerable differences are noticeable in the average weight of the hogs slaughtered on comparing the returns of the different districts; for instance, in Warwick, the mean weight was 149 lb. for each pig, and in Rockhampton it was as low as 55 lb. In the latter district the proportion of pork manufactured to bacon was much greater than about Brisbane. The mean weight of the pigs killed in the Brisbane district was about 100 lb. Strange to say, the proportion of pork to bacon was greater in Warwick than in either Brisbane or Rockhampton, and the mean weight of the pigs killed in that district, as stated above, was 149 lb., therefore the porkers in Warwick must have been very large or the bacon pigs exceptionally so. Probably in accounting for the light weight of the pigs killed in Rockhampton there may have been a large proportion of sucking-pigs included, which would, of course, reduce the average weight.

In the districts of Brisbane and South Brisbane together the number of pigs slaughtered amounted to nearly half of the total pigs killed during 1895—namely, 27,270, out of 58,870.

AGRICULTURE.

The ratio of progress in agriculture which obtained in 1894 did not continue during the succeeding year. Upwards of 32,000 acres were added to the cultivated lands of the colony in 1894, whilst last year the increase was only 14,726 acres. The area under crop in 1895 was 285,319 acres, or 10,337 more than in 1894.

Further on in this Report I propose dealing with the different crops in detail; but speaking generally of last year's harvest it appears that of the average under cereal crops rice alone showed any increase. The wheat crop was, owing to drought, a most disastrous one. The decreases in oats, barley, and maize, no doubt due to the same cause, were very considerable.

All kinds of green fodder crops were, however, much more in evidence in 1895, whilst the area mown for hay of all kinds was also more extensive.

The areas in other seasons devoted to pasturing purposes and then returned under "Artificially Sown Pasture" has no doubt largely contributed to the increase in green forage and hay, much of it having apparently been used for the last-mentioned purposes in 1895. The area under the head "Artificially Sown Pasture" has been considerably reduced in 1895—namely, to the extent of 6,764 acres.

The chief increases were in lands under sugar-cane and that devoted to "Other Crops"—that is, to crops not specially tabulated in the general tables. The cultivation of tobacco, bananas, and oranges also shows an increase relatively of some extent.

The centesimal increase of land under crop in 1895 as compared with 1894 was 3.73 for the whole colony, 4.69 for the Southern Division and 0.15 for the Northern Division, whilst in the Central Division there was no increase, but an actual decrease of 17 acres. In the Northern Division cultivation is almost entirely restricted to the raising of sugar-cane, maize, bananas, and potatoes (English and sweet). Last year these products occupied 48,570 acres of the total land under crop, or 95 per cent. of the total area.

I have already mentioned that there was more attention given to hay crops last year than in 1894, but the results were not quite so good. The increase was chiefly in lucerne and panicum, there being less both of wheaten and other hay than in the preceding year.

Although from a farmer's point of view last year's season was not a good one, yet the enterprise and energy of agriculturists during 1895 succeeded in so far supplying home demands for their products that imports of such commodities but little exceeded those of the previous year, and fell considerably short of the imports of any of the three years 1891-3, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Value of—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£
Grain and Various Products thereof	517,011	554,367	495,418	432,237	453,627
Fruit	101,350	102,158	85,975	89,141	84,652
Vegetables	50,151	40,049	58,435	61,936	51,413
Other Products of Agriculture	57,302	51,513	57,179	60,232	67,633
	725,814	748,087	697,007	643,546	657,325

Increase value in 1895 over 1894, £13,779.

The imports of agricultural products for 1895 are thus seen only to exceed those of 1894 by £13,779.

The principal items in which an increased import value is observable are—maize, £17,441; malt, £6,417; green fruit, £5,819; bran, &c., £5,391; beans and peas, £4,839; while the value of imports of onions, potatoes, and oatmeal show, on the other hand, considerable decreases—namely, £5,337, £4,224, and £3,082 respectively.

AREAS OF FARMS.

In addition to the numbers engaged in agriculture during 1894 there were 330 farmers added in 1895, an increase not quite equal to the corresponding enlargement of the area under cultivation, so that the average extent of cultivation on each holding was somewhat increased during 1895. There were 12,038 farmers in this colony in 1895, each having under cultivation an average area of 24·86 acres, or 0·56 of an acre more than was similarly held in 1894.

The following table furnishes full information on this head:—

H.

Petty Sessions District.	5 Acres and under.		Above 5 and not exceeding 20 Acres.		Above 20 and not exceeding 50 Acres.		Above 50 Acres.		Totals.	
	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.
Adavale	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21
Allora	12	30	31	433	98	3,362	163	21,587	304	25,412
Alpha	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Aramac ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Augathella	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Ayr	1	5	11	176	25	890	21	6,013	58	7,084
Banana	10	18	2	18	...	...	...	...	12	36
Barcaldine	2	1	1	15	2	70	...	...	5	86
Beauesert	56	145	112	1,299	53	1,439	5	306	226	3,189
Blackall	11	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	35
Boulia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowen	19	46	31	362	9	287	3	219	62	914
Brisbane	274	792	312	3,023	32	863	...	...	618	4,678
Bundaberg	45	153	141	1,726	136	4,390	85	16,852	407	23,121
Burke	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Caboolture	51	143	61	689	10	266	1	70	123	1,168
Cairns	20	60	34	388	11	347	24	4,499	89	5,294
Camooewal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape River	5	22	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	28
Cardwell	5	19	3	27	3	78	1	67	12	191
Charleville	7	24	2	29	...	...	...	...	9	53
Charters Towers	43	121	4	30	1	21	...	...	48	172
Childers	5	20	86	1,212	101	3,621	33	4,559	225	9,412
Clermont	13	28	7	54	2	47	1	66	23	195
Cleveland	54	105	34	335	12	331	...	...	100	771
Cloncurry	14	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	33
Condamine	5	12	1	14	...	...	...	...	6	26
Cook	30	86	38	358	7	184	1	56	76	684
Crow's Nest	51	162	115	1,329	34	921	1	70	201	2,482
Croydon	26	89	5	45	...	...	...	...	31	134
Cunnamulla	6	11	2	14	1	22	...	...	9	47
Dalby	71	182	81	936	19	626	8	750	179	2,494
Diamantina	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Douglas	12	30	18	212	12	373	7	897	49	1,512
Dugandan	11	47	157	2,096	170	4,978	13	859	351	7,980
Eidsvold	11	27	12	190	5	147	...	...	28	364
Emerald	6	62	16	32	...	...	...	...	22	94
Esk	70	123	90	1,046	47	1,452	6	424	213	3,045
Etheridge	24	63	15	207	2	55	...	...	41	325
Eulo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gatton	65	199	264	3,459	218	6,617	32	2,545	579	12,820
Gayndah	14	31	5	34	...	...	...	...	19	65
Gin Gin	1	4	25	319	25	806	12	1,478	63	2,607
Gladstone	13	41	18	183	7	192	1	100	39	516
Goodna	17	45	25	325	11	277	5	363	58	1,010
Goondiwindi	16	29	11	112	2	51	...	...	29	192
Gympie	67	194	83	974	23	735	9	643	182	2,546
Harrisville	18	60	123	1,589	151	4,706	20	1,529	312	7,884
Herberton	30	102	54	603	20	673	10	842	114	2,220
Highfields	24	78	207	3,058	143	4,108	23	1,704	397	8,948
Hughenden	4	16	1	6	...	...	...	...	5	22
Hungerford	1	1	1	8	1	21	...	...	3	30
Ingham	13	35	17	208	55	1,742	55	6,243	140	8,228
Inglewood	16	45	29	314	6	167	...	...	51	526
Ipswich	98	253	128	1,443	67	1,820	11	828	304	4,344
Isisford	4	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	5	14
Killarney	15	47	45	558	40	1,304	27	2,543	127	4,452
Laidley	7	20	97	1,396	207	6,575	63	4,924	374	12,915
Logan	100	275	232	2,743	47	1,356	6	423	385	4,797
Longreach	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Mackay	56	192	213	2,905	205	6,618	76	13,579	550	23,294
Marburg	8	25	84	1,188	153	4,525	7	719	252	6,457
Mareeba	3	8	3	42	1	27	...	...	7	77
Maroochy	67	188	60	634	5	140	1	132	133	1,094
Maryborough	91	272	153	1,617	36	965	9	1,023	289	3,877
Mitchell	5	14	12	144	7	212	9	675	33	1,045
Mourilyan	12	55	64	851	39	1,320	15	4,120	130	6,346
Muttaborra	3	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
Nanango	34	99	59	620	14	347	1	72	108	1,138
Nerang	50	123	80	917	57	1,827	9	967	196	3,834
Norman	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Palmer	19	55	3	21	...	...	...	...	22	76
Paradise	27	86	38	385	2	60	1	78	68	609
Ravenswood	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	28
Redcliffe	43	105	128	1,550	52	1,585	10	685	233	3,925
Rockhampton	152	405	104	1,110	28	875	6	1,012	290	3,402
Roma	15	34	33	398	31	946	17	1,446	96	2,824
Rosewood	15	39	89	1,246	144	4,343	12	769	260	6,397

H—continued.

Petty Sessions District.	5 Acres and under.		Above 5 and not exceeding 20 Acres.		Above 20 and not exceeding 50 Acres.		Above 50 Acres.		Totals.	
	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.
St. George	13	36	8	70	2	69	...	...	23	175
St. Lawrence	4	12	9	97	1	26	...	...	14	135
Somerset	3	10	4	29	...	...	...	...	7	39
South Brisbane	125	334	88	979	36	1,124	4	293	253	2,730
Springsure	5	14	8	99	1	26	...	...	14	139
Stanthorpe	68	168	54	510	8	212	3	196	133	1,086
Surat	1	5	1	8	1	30	...	...	3	43
Tambo	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18
Taroom	22	49	8	71	...	...	1	61	31	181
Tenningering	10	24	2	25	...	...	...	...	12	49
Thargomindah	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Thornborough	14	45	5	48	3	76	...	...	22	169
Tiaro	47	147	106	1,279	51	1,446	14	1,233	218	4,105
Toowoomba	342	800	420	4,998	282	8,816	117	16,804	1,161	31,418
Townsville	35	78	27	295	4	117	...	...	66	490
Warwick	100	260	123	1,432	121	4,272	107	10,832	451	16,796
Windorah	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Winton	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Woodford	40	93	27	281	4	125	...	...	71	499
Yeulba	16	63	41	467	29	794	3	172	89	1,496
TOTALS	2,993	8,138	4,844	57,970	3,132	96,843	1,069	136,327	12,038	299,278

The centesimal increase in the number of farmers was 2·82, and in the area of cultivated land 5·18 acres.

On reviewing the different groups given in the above table it is seen that the only decrease is in farms of less than 5 acres. These have fallen fifty-nine in number, and by a strange coincidence the aggregate area of such farms is less by 59 acres.

All other groups had increases, both in the number of holdings and also in their aggregate areas.

The centesimal increase of both were as follows :—

Group.	Centesimal Increase in number of Farms.		Centesimal Increase in Area Cultivated.	
5 to 20 acres	3	...	4
20 to 50 acres	8	...	7
50 acres and upwards	3	...	5

This shows that the chief increase is amongst farmers and farms in the 20 to 50-acre group.

The following statement shows the average size of the cultivation area in each group for the past four years :—

	5 Acres and under.		5 to 20 Acres.		20 to 50 Acres.		50 Acres and Upwards.	
1892	2·38	...	11·99	...	30·96	...	141·87
1893	2·34	...	11·03	...	29·49	...	128·64
1894	2·69	...	11·87	...	31·13	...	125·02
1895	2·72	...	11·97	...	30·92	...	127·53

IRRIGATION.

A satisfactory feature in connection with agriculture is the annually increasing use made of water artificially stored or applied.

The following figures show the area of land thus treated during each of the past five years :—

Year.	Acres Irrigated.							
1891	3,869
1892	3,840
1893	5,287
1894	5,846
1895	6,447

Passing the two first years when the collection of this information was but recently initiated, and therefore probably incomplete, the increases as shown in 1894 and 1895 are satisfactory.

In view of the favourable seasons which have for the most part been experienced of late years over the area included within the cultivation line, any extensive adoption of the practice of irrigation was not to be looked for. It is to be deprecated that our agriculturists so readily lay aside the lessons to be learned from past experience instead of making provision for the recurrence of the droughts which too often occur, and, in some instances, deprive them altogether of the results of their labour.

The following table gives full information respecting irrigation as practised during 1895, and its results :—

I.
IRRIGATION.

Petty Sessions District in which situated.	Acres Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilisation.	Crops Treated.	Remarks by Irrigator.
Ayr	4,975	Lagoon, wells, tube wells, and creek	Steam pumps, centrifugals, fixed and portable engines, open trenches and flumes, and by flooding	Sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and general crops	Floods in January remaining on land for two days; ground was so run together that crops came on badly afterwards.
Barcaldine	58	Wells, river, artesian	Steam pump, drains, piping ...	Oats, maize, cabbage, pumpkins, vegetables.	...
Blackall	7	Barcoo River	Horse pump, trenches ...	Vegetables.	...
Bowen	30	Wells	Horse pump, California pump and windmills, drains and piping	Oranges, mangoes, fruit trees, vegetables.	...

I—continued.
IRRIGATION—continued.

Petty Sessions District in which situated.	Acres Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilisation.	Crops Treated.	Remarks by Irrigator.
Brisbane ...	4	Creek ...	Steam pump, piping ...	Fruit trees.	
Burke ...	7	Wood's Lake ...	California pump, horse pump, trenches	Garden produce.	
Cairns ...	3	Creek ...	Gravitation ...	Sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and manioc.	
Cape River ...	27	Cape River and Creek	Circular whip and barrel, horse, flumes and trenches	Oranges, grapes, bananas, and potatoes.	
Cleveland ...	7	Well ...	Windmill, pipes ...	Oranges, vegetables.	
Cook ...	7	Spring, Bannabilla Creek	Gravitation, ploughed trenches, drains, spouting	Potatoes, Kaffir corn, maize, melons, tobacco, coffee, fruit trees.	
Croydon ...	20	Station Creek ...	Gravitation ...	Vegetables.	
Cunnamulla ...	8	Bore, Thurlgoona Creek	Steam pump, gravitation, piping, flooding.		
Esk ...	20	Lockyer Creek ...	Steam, 12 H.P. and Cornish pump, distributed by hose	Lucerne, maize, oranges ...	Maize and oranges much benefited, lucerne irrigated gave fair crop when other portion not irrigated gave no return.
Etheridge ...	13	Gilbert River, wells	Steam hand pumps, windmill, gravitation, piping, open trenches	Fruit trees, maize, pumpkins, melons, and vegetables.	
Harrisville ...	100	Lagoon and creek...	Steam, pumped through hose to elevation, thence by gravitation	Lucerne, oats, panicum.	
Herberton ...	4	Creek, spring ...	Gravitation ...	Potatoes and maize ...	Beneficial.
Hughenden ...	4	Well ...	Horse pump, piping ...	Maize.	
Isisford ...	13	Thornleigh Creek	Horse pump, whip, windlasses	Vines, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Laidley ...	50	Creek ...	Steam tangle pump, flooding	Lucerne ...	One grower reports that irrigation gave 10 per cent. more crop.
Logan ...	5	Logan River ...	Steam donkey-engine, hose and pipes	Lucerne, panicum.	
Mackay ...	451	River, creeks, lagoon	Steam pumps (Dean's patent and centrifugal), surface drains	Sugar-cane, cereals ...	The water was a great help; cane started to grow more rapidly when rains came.
Maryborough	5	Artificial ponds ...	Windmill, distributed by pipes and hose	Fruit, flowers, horse and cattle feed.	
Muttaborra...	9	Landsborough River and wells	Steam syphon and horse pumps, windmills, open trenches, and gravitation	Fruit trees, corn, pumpkins, potatoes, vegetables.	
Mitchell ...	12	Merivale River ...	Steam pump, drains ...	Wheat, oats, lucerne, maize.	
Norman ...	8	Lagoon ...	Horse pump, California pump, trenches	Vegetables and fruit trees.	
Rockhampton	39	Creeks ...	Steam pump (centrifugal), surface drains, and trenches	Maize, lucerne, pumpkins ...	One farmer reports, plant only erected in November, 1895, lucerne only irrigated once yielded twice as much as other portion not watered.
St. George ...	23	Brown River, Balonne River, Wallan Creek, wells	Steam pumps, horse, endless chain pump, windmills, windlass, open trenches, gravitation, hose, pipes, spouting	Fruit trees, pumpkins, potatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, and general vegetables.	
South Brisbane	16	Bulimba and Tingalpa Creeks	Steam pulsometer pump, piping, and open trenches	Fruit trees, oats, beans, cabbage, peas, vegetables.	
Springure ...	3	Creek ...	Gravitation ...	Potatoes.	
Stanthorpe ..	3	Creek ...	Gravitation, open trenches ...	Fruit trees, cabbage, and pumpkins.	
Thornborough	2	Wells ...	Windmills, spouting ...	Fruit and vegetables.	
Toowoomba...	275	River, wells ...	Steam pump (centrifugal), and by gravitation, surface trenches	Prairie and natural grass, lucerne	During cold weather irrigation had no effect, but when spring set in growth was very rapid.
Townsville ...	239	Landsborough, Stuart and Dick's Creeks, Ross River, and from wells	Steam, horse, and California pumps, windmills, trenches	Flowers, pines, oranges, bananas, mangoes, grapes, corn, potatoes	Medium crop only.
Total ...	6,447				

Whilst the area artificially watered was greater in 1895 by 601 acres than in 1894, yet the returns show a reduction in the number of districts in which this aid to agriculture was availed of. Returns were received from thirty-eight Petty Sessions Districts in 1894, and from only thirty-three in 1895, there being six new districts in the latter year, whilst eleven of those recorded in 1894 did not irrigate in 1895. Ayr, which includes the rich alluvial lands surrounding the mouths of the Burdekin River, is the district where irrigation is accorded the most attention. Comprising, as it does, 77 per cent. of the total area thus dealt with, it is evident that the results attained in this neighbourhood are held to be satisfactory, as the increased area placed under irrigation exceeds the increase for the whole colony.

In Mackay, the district next in importance in this respect, a reduced area was dealt with—451 instead of 510 acres—notwithstanding that the farmers thus utilising water reported most favourably of its effects on their crops. The only other districts in which the area irrigated reached 100 acres were—Townsville, 239; Toowoomba, 275; and Harrisville, 100. The corresponding areas (in the districts named) for 1894 were 186, 92, and 20 respectively.

Although the source of supply was in a few instances the result of applied industry, yet in by far the greater number of instances the natural watercourses in their primitive state were relied upon. In a few cases the water was directly available by gravitation, but for the most part mechanical appliances were used to raise it to a sufficient elevation for purposes of distribution. The great variety of means adopted to secure this, from the powerful steam pump to the primitive whip and barrel, is shown in the table.

The crops to which irrigation was applied were as varied as the methods adopted for obtaining the water. Sugar-cane, maize, lucerne, oats, potatoes, with green fodder plants and fruit trees, and vegetables of all kinds, are the crops reported by the growers as having well repaid the cost and trouble of irrigation. The effect on the sugar-cane, both in Ayr and Mackay, where the practice of irrigating this crop mostly obtains, was considered most satisfactory, the command of water when needed keeping the crop in a condition to readily respond to the rain when it subsequently fell.

The detailed particulars respecting the agricultural operations of last year—in each Petty Sessions District of the colony, grouped in accordance with their geographical position—will be found in Tables VIII. and IX. in the Appendix, the former giving information respecting acreage dealt with, and the latter respecting the produce of each crop.

The average yield per acre of the different crops on the totals of each group are summarised in the following table:—

J. AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS.																			
Division.	Description.	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Sugar to Acres Crushed.	Cotton.	Arrow- root.	Tobacco, Dried Leaf.	Coffee.	Hay of all Kinds.	Table Grapes.	Bananas.	Pine- Apples.	Oranges.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rice.	Rye.	English.	Sweet.										
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Dozen.
SOUTHERN	East of Main Range ...	9.31	18.69	14.22	22.84	21.43	20.98	1.94	5.50	1.47	550.63	1,820.38	2.10	98.12	2.39	2,133.85	1,471.87	244.30	742.89
	West of Main Range...	4.51	11.69	10.55	24.96	...	19.70	2.42	1.74	...	Nil	...	7.35	...	1.11	2,697.56	...	...	1,141.89
	Total Southern...	4.57	11.82	10.76	23.48	21.43	20.55	2.06	5.41	1.47	548.38	1,820.38	7.12	98.12	1.78	2,425.48	1,471.87	244.30	786.99
CENTRAL	East of Main Range ...	1.03	...	...	21.55	...	...	1.59	4.20	2.46	...	227.00	2.50	21.43	1.56	1,760.40	965.44	453.86	891.73
	West of Main Range...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.68	3.80	...	...	...	...	...	0.88	1,715.50	...	...	313.33
	Total Central ...	1.02	...	...	21.55	...	...	1.70	4.19	2.46	...	227.00	2.50	21.43	1.52	1,749.37	965.44	453.86	876.78
NORTHERN	East of Coast Range...	...	5.00	...	33.07	27.59	25.00	2.22	5.34	1.59	400.00	...	4.62	291.67	4.41	828.29	5,167.83	331.88	1,559.27
	West of Coast Range...	...	...	...	27.97	25.26	...	2.11	3.91	...	1.33	300.00	...	...	3.06	1,384.88	1,741.59	806.60	1,741.54
	Total Northern...	...	5.00	...	30.84	27.39	25.00	2.17	4.86	1.59	101.00	300.00	4.62	291.67	3.35	1,222.54	5,082.30	438.56	1,581.43
TOTAL COLONY ...		4.56	11.81	10.76	23.80	26.88	20.64	2.06	5.20	1.55	544.76	1,787.90	7.08	234.33	1.78	2,387.65	3,794.79	444.95	1,050.46

On looking at the statement of yields obtained from cereals as given in the table, the effects of the dry weather experienced in the colony during part of 1895 becomes at once apparent, wheat yielding 4·56 bushels per acre, or less than one-fourth of the return for 1894. Oats and barley only yielded 11·81 and 10·76 bushels, whilst in the preceding year the results were 20·62 and 26·67 bushels, are sufficiently significant. In maize the decline is not so pronounced, whilst the average return from rye was greater in 1895 than in the previous year, but the latter is a crop that bears dry weather much better than the other cereals mentioned. Rice only returned 27 bushels in 1895 against 38 in 1894. That part of the Northern Division in which cultivation is carried on never suffers so severely from drought as the rest of the colony, therefore maize, rice, and rye were cultivated in that division with much more satisfactory results than in other parts of the colony. The eastern section of the Southern Division was also not so much affected by the drought as the country to the west of the range, and—maize excepted—better returns of grain were obtained in the coast districts. The crop of potatoes was not so satisfactory to the extent of about half a ton to the acre. The best returns were obtained in the Central Division to the west of the range, but this was on a very limited area, whilst the results from crops planted on a much more extended area on the same side of the range, but on the Southern Division, were nearly as good. The sugar crop, dealt with at length elsewhere, returned rather more than one ton and a-half to each acre. Cane cultivation is entirely confined to the coast country. The yields were—in the Southern Division, 1·47 tons on an area of 25,429 acres; in the Central Division, 2·46 tons on 650 acres; and in the Northern Division, 1·59 tons on 29,692 acres. Cotton, arrowroot, and tobacco gave poorer average returns in 1895 than in 1894; tobacco, especially so. A slight revival of interest in cotton production was evinced. Coffee is specially recorded in the general tables for the first time this year. The grape crop was somewhat below that of 1894, to the extent of 317,761 lb. The returns from the Northern coastal districts were exceptionally poor, and the fruit in the Roma district suffered from storms at a critical period of growth, so that the returns show a decreased production to the amount of 681,750 lb. Bananas, pineapples, and oranges are the only other fruits specially shown in the general tables. With respect to these, bananas yielded considerably better results than in 1894; from oranges the return was not so good as in that year, and the schedule returns only show an average crop of pineapples—viz., 445 dozen to the acre, against 838 dozen in 1894.

WHEAT.—Unfortunately the cultivation of wheat during 1895 was most unsuccessful, although the results in some districts to a small extent redeemed the evil indications of the earlier months of the season. The results of this crop in the year under review (1888 alone excepted) may be classed as the least satisfactory of the decade. A prolonged period of dry weather at the most critical portion of the year caused a complete failure of nearly half the area planted, so that although 29,650 acres, or only 4,737 acres less than in 1894, were planted with this grain, 14,140 acres were entirely unproductive. With respect to the remaining 15,510 acres, 1,344 were mown for hay, and 1,216 were cut for green food, leaving 12,950 only to be reaped for grain.

The imports of breadstuffs during 1895 were *in value* about the same as in 1894, although the quantity of wheat imported was considerably less than in the latter year.

			Flour.		Wheat.			
			Tons.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.		
1894	...	...	34,004	254,666	...	415,734	59,473	
1895	...	...	32,754	249,747	...	364,543	59,617	

In connection with this subject I may mention that, as a result of the deficiency of the wheat crops of 1895, there have been heavy imports from America of that cereal in the early part of 1896, and as the promise of the crop for the present year is far from satisfactory, continuing, if not increasing, imports of that grain may be looked for.

Although the experience of recent years has done much to mitigate the evils resulting from rust, this parasite is invariably present to some extent, and the greatest care and skill both in cultivation and in the selection of seed will have to be constantly exercised. The agricultural scientists of Australasia have just met in conference in Melbourne to consider the question of wheat production, and their report deals fully with the whole subject, on which they necessarily speak with great authority. The document referred to is well worth the consideration of agriculturists who are engaged in wheat-growing.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the area of wheat planted, and the annual results of the crop for the past five years:—

K.

Year.	Total Area Sown.	Reaped for Grain.			Mown for Hay.			Cut for Green Food.	Unproductive.
		Acres.	Produce.	Average Per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average Per Acre.		
			Bushels.	Bushels.		Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.
1891	20,519	18,733	392,309	20·94	1,082	1,783	1·65	131	573
1892	33,332	30,907	462,583	14·97	1,423	2,177	1·53	167	835
1893	31,750	28,411	413,094	14·54	2,417	2,820	1·17	340	582
1894	34,387	27,991	545,185	19·48	4,643	6,362	1·37	747	1,006
1895	29,650	12,950	123,630	9·55	1,344	1,428	1·06	1,216	14,140

The effect on the average yield of the large proportion of the area planted, which proved entirely unproductive, was very marked last year. The average including the 14,140 acres of unproductive ground, was 4·56 bushels per acre only, whilst on the area reaped the average return was only 9·55 bushels, an average greatly below that of any of the preceding four years. Dealing only with the acreage which attained its legitimate issue, it is seen that the 1895 crop was not greatly affected with rust, only 19 per

cent. of the area being so blighted. From the 2,401 acres of rusted wheat, 13,683 bushels were obtained, an average of 5·70 bushels per acre; whilst from the 10,549 acres of clean wheat, 109,947 bushels were garnered, giving a mean yield of 10·42 bushels.

Although a considerable interest is taken in wheat production on an experimental scale in other parts of the colony, yet at present it may practically be considered as confined to the geographical district definable as "the portion of the Southern Division to the west of the Great Dividing Range." Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-two acres, or 96 per cent. of the total, are found within that area. Dealing with the acreage reaped for grain, and ignoring districts with less than 100 acres, two distinct groups of districts are met with—namely, the Downs group and the Roma group—the former comprising—Toowoomba, 4,196 acres; Allora, 2,672; Warwick, 1,996; Highfields, 905; Killarney, 566; and Dalby, 366—a total area of 10,701 acres reaped out of 25,088 acres sown, or a proportion of 43 per cent. only; whilst in the Roma group, Roma, with 1,367 acres, Mitchell with 419 acres, and Yeulba with 127 acres, gave a total of 1,913 acres reaped out of 3,194 acres planted, or a proportionate result of 60 per cent. of the total area arriving at its legitimate fruition. The condition of things in what may be called the Roma group was sufficiently unsatisfactory in itself, but it was nevertheless in this particular nearly 50 per cent. better than that which obtained on the Downs. The average of productive area in the district referred to was greatly reduced by the extremely bad results at Yeulba, the most easterly district of the group, where the acreage reaped was only 16 per cent. of the acreage sown. In the Roma Petty Sessions District, on the other hand, the results were 82 per cent. Although a larger proportion of the area planted returned some crop in the Roma as compared with the Downs group, yet the area reaped in the latter group yielded a much better return—namely, about 10 bushels per acre, and only about 5 bushels in Roma and its vicinity.

Passing from the locality where the cultivation of wheat for grain is principally pursued, rather more than 1,000 acres were sown in the Southern Division on the seaboard side of the Main Range. So large a part of this area was, however, utilised for hay and green fodder as to justify the supposition that a considerable proportion of it was planted with that object. From the 249 acres reaped, however, the return obtained was much more satisfactory than that on the acreage to the west of the Range, the average per acre being 13·99 bushels in the former and 9·46 bushels in the latter case.

Wheat was grown to a greater or less extent in forty-six districts in 1895 as against forty-five in 1894. The cultivation line of this cereal can hardly be considered as having been extended, a slight expansion in the Burnett district in the Southern Division being nearly counterbalanced by a contraction in the Central and Northern Divisions. Some good results were obtained on small experimental areas. Eleven acres in Dugandan yielded 281 bushels, an average of nearly 26 bushels to the acre, 2 acres at Gayndah returned 50 bushels, and from 2 acres at Springsure 64 bushels were obtained.

OATS.—In 1894 this cereal invited a large amount of attention, both the area and production in that year being nearly two and a-half times greater than in 1893. This preference for oats as a grain crop was not maintained in 1895, as there were 555 fewer acres planted and 19,576 bushels less grain obtained in 1895 than in the previous year.

In addition to the 922 acres reaped for grain there were 9,763 acres mown for hay, and 2,830 acres cut for green fodder. In the former case the area was less by 1,230 acres than in 1894. On the other hand, however, the green fodder area was 711 acres greater in 1895. Both of these crops are further alluded to under their respective heads in this Report.

The particulars of the crop of oats cut for grain during the years 1894 and 1895 are compared in the following table:—

L.

Year.								Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	30,463	20·62
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	10,887	11·81
Increase in 1895								...	...	...
Decrease in 1895								555	19,576	8·81

It would appear, from viewing the returns, that the climatic conditions of the colony are unfavourable to the successful cultivation of this grain, or that there was a large field open to the local agriculturalist to further increase the output, as the production of the year was only just over a tithe of the consumption. If, however, the statistics showing the average results of this crop in the other colonies be examined, it will be found that the result does not altogether confirm this hypothesis, for although, taking the crop of 1894, in Tasmania and New Zealand, the results obtained from oats considerably exceeded that obtained in Queensland. The production per acre in Victoria, however, was little better than in this colony and that of New South Wales was not quite so good, yet the crop of 1894, on which this comparison is made, was below the average obtained in this colony during the quinquennium. Be the cause what it may, for the comparative neglect of this crop, the fact remains that last year £10,645 was sent out of the colony to purchase oats, and as the duty is 8d. per bushel, the outside grower is to that extent at a disadvantage with the local farmer. Oatmeal to nearly an equal value—£8,984—was also imported, and as the duty of 4s. per cwt. is equal to about 32 per cent. *ad valorem*, this commodity would appear to afford scope for further enterprise on the part of Queensland farmers.

The Downs districts are the chief producers of this grain, 98 per cent. of the whole being grown in the Southern Division to the west of the Range, the three districts of Toowoomba, Allora, and Highfields providing 81 per cent. of this production.

BARLEY.—As already pointed out, nearly all cereals gave but an indifferent return to the grower in 1895, and barley was not an exception. The previous year having been an exceptionally good one for all grain crops, when the figures for 1895 are compared with those for 1894 the deficiency in the former year becomes most apparent. The following table gives the results of the barley grain crop for the last two years:—

M.

Year.								Area for Grain.		Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.		Bushels.	Bushels.
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418		37,824	26·67
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721		7,756	10·76
Increase in 1895								...		...	...
Decrease in 1895								697		30,068	15·91

The decrease in the area planted amounts to about 50 per cent. of the acreage of 1894, and the decrease in the grain production to nearly 80 per cent. The average yield per acre was 26·67 in 1894, and 10·76 in 1895. In addition to a few hundred bushels of the grain itself and a small quantity of other products thereof, valued in all at about £600, there were imported into the colony last year 153,843 bushels of malt, estimated at a value of £48,837.

Efforts to establish malting-houses have been made on several occasions with but indifferent success. As about 900 bushels of malting barley were imported in 1895, apparently small quantities of malt are still made, but there would not appear to be any real attempt on the part of farmers to supply this demand for the brewers' staple material.

In the past the maltster and the farmer have each thrown the blame of failure upon the other, the former stating that the grain supplied was usually of indifferent quality, and badly adapted for malting purposes; whilst the latter affirmed that, as there was no competition, the maltster tendered prices for the local product quite out of proportion to the cost of production. The fact remains that nearly £50,000 per annum is expended for the importation of malt.

The areas under barley devoted to hay crops and green fodder will be noted in this Report in my remarks on crops used for that purpose.

The cultivators of barley for grain are entirely confined to the Southern Division, and practically to the portion of that division west of the Main Range; in fact, the bulk of barley raised is in the three wheat districts of Allora, Toowoomba, and Warwick.

MAIZE.—The acreage under maize comprises one-third of the entire cultivated area of the colony. The effects of the unfavourable season of 1895 were not so detrimental to this cereal as it was to most of the others, although the mean return per acre was about 2 bushels less last year than in 1894.

The 1894 crop was an exceptionally heavy one, and the average return for last year per acre was slightly above the mean average yield for the decennium, whilst the gross production was only twice exceeded during that period. Of this crop 100,481 acres were planted in 1895, from which a return of 2,391,378 bushels were obtained. This showed a decrease of 3,190 acres of land planted and of 293,547 bushels of grain produced, as will be seen from the following statement:—

N.

Year.								Grain.		Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,671	2,684,925	25·90
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,481	2,391,378	23·80
Increase in 1895								...	...	...
Decrease in 1895								3,190	293,547	2·10

This crop is always being decried as an unprofitable one, and yet it still occupies so large a share of attention at the hands of the farmer; possibly because he can always rely on a prompt return for his labour, and the grain, if the price is low, can be utilised in so many ways on the farm. The price for maize, in Brisbane at least, was somewhat better than in the preceding year, and was apparently sufficiently satisfactory to induce foreign growers to compete in this colony's markets. Notwithstanding an import duty of 8d. per bushel against them, and in favour of the local grower, there were 113,732 bushels imported, valued at £18,466. The price during 1895, as already stated, was not only somewhat higher than for a year or two previously, but was also free from such fluctuations as frequently have obtained. The system of tanking, which was adopted to a considerable extent by holders of maize, probably contributed to a greater evenness of price. As value price ascended, resulting from a reduction of open stocks, holders would immediately open up the supplies in tank and place them on the market until prices fell again to a defined level, and an equilibrium in prices was thus maintained.

Particulars for the two years last past respecting this crop in the districts where maize is chiefly cultivated are furnished in the following table:—

O.

Petty Sessions District.	Area Planted for Grain.			Yield of Grain.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	In 1894.	In 1895.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1894.	In 1895.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1894.	In 1895.	Increase * or Decrease †
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Laidley	9,878	9,274	† 604	228,561	183,378	†45,183	23·14	19·77	† 3·37
Gatton	7,200	8,185	* 985	184,029	165,029	†19,000	25·56	20·16	† 5·40
Toowoomba	7,269	7,897	* 628	163,631	173,179	* 9,548	22·51	21·93	† 0·58
Warwick	7,379	7,684	* 305	269,203	217,137	†52,066	36·48	28·26	† 8·22
Allora	6,492	7,197	* 705	113,476	146,302	*32,826	17·48	20·33	* 2·85
Dugandan	7,016	6,916	† 100	174,447	148,553	†25,894	24·86	21·48	† 3·38
Highfields	5,728	5,375	† 353	142,195	172,274	*30,079	24·82	32·05	* 7·23
Rosewood	5,129	4,907	† 222	121,544	90,626	†30,918	23·70	18·47	† 5·23
Marburg	4,753	4,725	† 28	108,220	95,765	†12,455	22·77	20·27	† 2·50
Harrisville	5,035	4,658	† 377	120,709	103,695	†17,014	23·97	22·26	† 1·71
Ipswich	2,439	2,619	* 180	62,450	57,528	† 4,922	25·60	21·97	† 3·63
Killarney	2,452	2,612	* 160	95,218	78,815	†16,403	38·83	30·17	† 8·66
Beaudesert	2,306	2,527	* 221	70,959	71,238	* 279	30·77	28·19	† 2·58
Redcliffe	2,455	2,112	† 343	64,231	51,208	†13,023	26·16	24·25	† 1·91
Esk	1,846	2,033	* 187	52,499	51,205	† 1,294	28·44	25·19	† 3·25
Nerang	2,181	1,838	† 343	56,203	55,549	† 654	25·77	30·22	* 4·45
Crow's Nest	917	1,621	* 704	28,867	48,595	*19,728	31·44	29·98	† 1·46
Herberton	1,868	1,590	† 278	49,242	46,667	† 2,575	26·36	29·35	* 2·99
Tiaro	1,785	1,568	† 217	60,862	44,632	†16,230	34·10	28·46	† 5·64
Logan	1,511	1,370	† 141	32,920	29,149	† 3,771	21·79	21·28	† 0·51
Gympie	1,143	1,107	† 36	42,559	35,384	† 7,175	37·23	31·96	† 5·27
Cairns	2,719	1,098	† 1,621	56,017	44,026	†11,991	20·60	40·10	*19·50
Maryborough { Childers		501			15,285				
Maryborough { Maryborough	1,576		† 607	45,011		†17,364	28·56	28·53	† 0·03
		468			12,362				
Gin Gin	1,006	940	† 66	39,680	38,743	† 937	39·44	41·22	* 1·78
Bundaberg	1,125	901	† 224	38,102	30,774	† 7,328	33·87	34·16	* 0·29
Dalby	655	884	* 229	17,185	13,174	† 4,011	26·24	14·90	†11·34
Goodna	767	729	† 38	15,146	14,708	† 438	19·75	20·18	* 0·43
Brisbane	724	675	† 49	20,234	15,247	† 4,987	27·95	22·59	† 5·36
Nanango	446	633	* 187	13,505	14,790	* 1,285	30·28	23·36	† 6·92

There were seven districts in which the area planted with maize exceeded 5,000 acres, and in four of these the area planted last year was in excess of that sown in the previous year.

The largest decrease in acreage is noticeable in Cairns, where it dropped from 2,719, in 1894 to 1,098 in the following year, a decrease in area of 60 per cent. Cultivators who planted maize in that district were rewarded by a very bountiful crop, averaging 40 bushels to the acre in the whole district. Although maize was grown for grain in seventy-one districts, yet in ten of these 1,495,938 bushels was produced, or 63 per cent. of the total production. Out of twenty-nine principal maize districts, in three alone was the average yield less than 20 bushels to the acre—namely, in Laidley, Rosewood, and Dalby—all in the south of the colony; but as two of these are generally large maize-producing districts, the low average obtained there in 1895 had a detrimental effect to an appreciable extent on the total production of the cereals in the colony for the year under review. The mean yields in twelve other districts was from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. In the Southern Division there were also seven districts—namely, Warwick, Beaudesert, Esk, Crow's Nest, Tiaro, and Maryborough—where the return averaged from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, whilst Highfields, Killarney, Nerang, Gympie, and Bundaberg yielded averages of 30 to 35 bushels, and Cairns and Gin Gin each exceeded 40 bushels—namely, 40·10 and 41·22 respectively.

It has usually been found that the average return obtained from maize in each district was distinctly good in direct proportion to the shortness of time that cultivation has been carried on in the district, thus illustrating the unscientific nature of the farming operations carried on. This feature is not so noticeable this year. Is it too much to hope that the change is due to an improved system of agriculture, or is it rather attributable to chance circumstances of climate and season in this particular year? It is also to be borne in mind that the extension of sugar operations in the North has removed, for the present, several localities from the category of principal maize districts.

The qualities of soil, climate, and cultivation to be found in any particular district cannot be fairly gauged by the operations of any single year. The mean averages of a more extended period afford better comparison in this respect.

P.

P.

Police District.						Petty Sessions District.				Maize.—Average Yield per Acre.	
										Five Years ended 1890.	Five Years ended 1895.
										Bushels.	Bushels.
Allora	...	...	...	...	...	Allora	...	...	...	16'00	20'34
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	Brisbane	...	...	...	22'14	23'58
						Redcliffe	...	...	...
						South Brisbane	...	...	...
Bundaberg	...	...	...	...	...	Bundaberg	...	...	...	30'59	35'50
						Gin Gin	...	...	...	40'75	34'37
Cairns	...	...	...	...	...	Cairns	...	...	...
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	Douglas	...	...	...	44'23	31'09
Gatton	...	...	...	...	...	Gatton	...	...	...	19'22	21'61
						Laidley	...	...	...
Gympie	...	...	...	...	...	Gympie	...	...	...	29'17	32'55
Highfields	...	...	...	...	...	Highfields	...	...	...	21'92	28'84
Ipswich	...	...	...	...	...	Ipswich	...	...	...	22'96	20'10
Logan...	...	...	...	...	...	Beaudesert	...	...	...	20'93	27'18
						Logan	...	...	...
						Marburg	...	...	...
Marburg	...	...	...	...	...	Rosewood	...	...	...	16'84	21'68
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	...	Maryborough	...	...	...	26'58	27'50
						Dugandan	...	...	...	19'55	24'05
Normanby	...	...	...	...	...	Harrisville	...	...	...
Tiaro	...	...	...	...	...	Tiaro	...	...	...	27'28	29'33
Toowoomba	...	...	...	...	...	Toowoomba	...	...	...	19'24	24'18
						Killarney	...	...	...	23'57	31'85
Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	Warwick	...	...	...

From a scrutiny of the above table the improved conditions obtaining during the last five years is at once manifest. It will also be perceived that the great variation in the maximum and minimum yields in certain districts, to which I have above alluded, is more pronounced in the quinquennial periods 1886 to 1890 than in that of 1891 to 1895.

RICE (Paddy).—There was a slight revival in the cultivation of this cereal in 1895, but the results were not so satisfactory, as 716 acres planted last year returned 5,621 bushels less than the 650 acres reaped in the previous year, the average yield per acre being only 26·88 bushels instead of 38·26.

The following table furnishes information respecting this crop for the past five years:—

Q.

Year.								Acres.	Bushels.	Average Bushels.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	21,461	46·96
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	33,380	29·99
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	32,043	40·61
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	24,866	38·26
1895	...	...	...	...	...	..	716	19,245	26·88

The return last year was the poorest obtained during the quinquennium, but was only three bushels per acre short of the yield for 1892, on which occasion there were 1,113 acres planted. The great increase in the area sown in that year was no doubt the result of the splendid return obtained in 1891, when an average yield of nearly 47 bushels per acre over the whole colony was secured.

The cultivation of rice may be considered as practically confined to the Northern portion of the colony, although the climatic conditions of temperature of more southern areas offer no obstacle to its production.

The following table shows the districts in which the cultivation of this cereal obtains, and furnishes information as to the geographical position of each of them:—

R.

District.	Position in the Colony.							Area Planted.	Quantity Produced.	Average Yield per Acre.
Cairns	Northern Division,	East of Coast Range	...	...	...	...	...	Acres. 350	Bushels. 7,000	Bushels. 20·00
Cook ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	81	2,676	33·03
Douglas ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	149	6,182	41·49
Mackay ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	14	600	42·85
Somerset ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	10·00
Herberton	" "	West of Coast Range	...	...	...	...	...	57	1,440	25·26
Dugandan	Southern Division,	East of Main Range	...	...	...	...	...	35	840	24·00
Esk ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	40·00
Gatton ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	0·92
Gympie ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	46·00
Logan ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	8	302	37·75
Maroochy ... ..	" "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	22·33
TOTAL								716	19,245	26·88

The contiguous districts of Cairns, Douglas, and Cook include 81 per cent. of the total area and 82 per cent. of the total production. The best average yield reported was in Gympie—namely, 46 bushels; but as this was the result obtained from one acre only, and that the only area of rice in the district, it is of little import.

The return from Mackay of 600 bushels from 14 acres was the next best, being 42·85 bushels per acre. The crop at Port Douglas of 6,182 bushels from 149 acres, or 41·49 per acre, was also a good one.

The unsatisfactory nature of the returns from Cairns, where nearly half the crop was grown, occasioned the low average yield for the whole colony, 350 acres only returning 7,000 bushels of grain, exactly 20 bushels to each acre.

In the Southern Division of the colony the results obtained, with one exception, may be considered fairly satisfactory; but 13 acres planted at Gatton proved a complete failure.

This cereal although not greatly used as an article of diet by the Anglo-Saxon, is admittedly one of the most valuable of food products, and if obtainable at a low price and of good quality, its use would no doubt be rapidly extended. Its consumption in Europe has been nearly doubled during the past twenty years. Rice to the value of £35,643, was imported last year, or 6,314,738 lb. in weight, and as this grain carries a duty of from 3s. to 4s. per bushel, considerable inducements are offered to cultivators to extend their operations in connection with this cereal in suitable localities.

RYE.—The cultivation of this crop for purposes of grain production is apparently on the decline. In 1894 a falling off equal to 43 per cent. on the area of 1893 was recorded, and now in 1895 a further reduction of 29 per cent. on the previous year's figures has resulted.

The following statement gives particulars respecting the rye crop for five years:—

The following statement gives particulars respecting the crop of 1895									Average per Acre,
Year.					Acres.	Yield, Bushels.			Bushels.
1891	...	...	...	...	538	...	12,434	...	23·11
1892	...	...	...	...	360	...	8,001	...	22·22
1893	...	...	...	...	496	...	9,479	...	19·11
1894	...	...	...	...	283	...	5,251	...	18·55
1895	...	...	...	...	202	...	4,169	...	20·64

Although almost unused as a bread stuff by the British race, yet this grain forms the staple diet of many millions of people on the continent of Europe, its consumption in Russia, Austria, and Germany especially being very great. It is probably due to the presence in our midst of people of these and kindred races that rye figures at all as a grain crop in our agricultural returns.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—This crop had proved most unremunerative in 1894, and consequently a considerably reduced area was devoted to its production in 1895. There were 9,240 acres planted, which yielded 19,027 tons; the average return, 2·06 tons to the acre, was also much less than in the previous year. The home supply of this tuber for 1895 was therefore 9,158 tons short of the output for 1894. The price obtainable last year was a fair one, and since then potatoes have been retailed in Brisbane at figures equivalent to from £8 to £12 per ton, a price almost sufficient to put them out of consumption. Thus, potatoes reported by some growers as being unsaleable in 1894 suddenly rose to a price nearly, if not quite, double that of which was previously considered a reasonable charge. It is these strange fluctuations in the value of some commodities which so completely disorganise both production and consumption, and lead to waste and misdirected energy.

The small crop of 1893—relatively about the same as that for 1895, but on a smaller acreage—was the occasion of an enlarged import in the following year, which no doubt occasioned the low price ruling in 1894. On the other hand the increased output of the latter year was followed by a smaller import of potatoes during last year, but still 12,454 tons were imported, a quantity approximating two-thirds of the local production, and that notwithstanding that they were liable to a duty of 15s. per ton. The quantity imported was valued at £33,788, or not quite £2 15s. per ton, which must, under the circumstances, be considered a somewhat low estimate. Even at this figure the amount above stated would have been an acceptable addition to the revenue of Queensland farmers, instead of which the greater portion went to Victoria and New South Wales, whose farmers, chiefly benefited by the transaction.

Of the total area under potatoes in 1895, 8,660 acres were planted in the Southern Division, 220 acres in the Central Division, and 360 acres in the Northern Division, or a proportion of 94, 2, and 4 per cent. respectively. The West Moreton districts and the Toowoomba portion of the Downs districts contribute the major portion of the potato production, and on the Downs last year a very fair return was obtained.

This tuber was planted in small patches as far west as Winton, and from 6 acres there a return of 25 tons was obtained.

SWEET POTATOES.—The sweet potato is chiefly used as an article of food by Polynesian sugar labourers; but even amongst these, the longer they reside in the colony the more readily they take to a flesh diet and the sweet potatoes and the yam are less in demand. It is also an excellent feed for dairy stock and pigs, and as in suitable soils it is a most prolific producer, it is hard to understand why it is not in greater request by the farmer.

It is to be regretted that of late reports come from some districts that a disease has been noticed in crops of this useful esculent, which has caused serious loss to cultivators. The heart of the potato becomes dry and hollow, which causes the tubers to burst in the ground, and thus become useless for any purpose. As yet this disease has not attained any very extensive proportions, but it is advisable that steps should be taken at once to ascertain the cause, and if necessary measures should be taken to prevent its spreading.

There were 2,736 acres planted in 1895, from which 14,233 tons of roots were obtained, or 5·20 tons to an acre, which is but little below the average result usually obtained.

The cultivation of the sweet potato is not so completely restricted to the Southern portion of the colony as is the case with the English potato, but, nevertheless, 68 per cent. of the acreage planted was in that division and 6 per cent. and 26 per cent. in the Central and Northern respectively.

The climate to the west of the Range in the South is not apparently well adapted to this crop, as the average return obtained was only 1·74 of a ton, but this return was on 46 acres only.

COTTON.—Farmers in the West Moreton district appear to have made another start with respect to this crop, as 494 acres were planted in 1895, an increase of 394 acres over the area of 1894. Those who had the enterprise to invest their labour in the cultivation of cotton last year were rewarded by a return of 269,110 lb. of unginned cotton, equal to 545 lb. to the acre—not quite so good a crop as was obtained in the preceding year, when 548 lb. per acre were obtained. Last year's yield was about equal to return of 181 lb. of clean cotton to each acre, which is about the mean average return obtained in the United States.

There is no doubt that the renewed interest in this crop in the district mentioned has been caused by the establishment of a cotton factory at Ipswich, at which growers can dispose of their cotton at a fair price; in fact, the factory would purchase far more of that commodity than the farmers are at present likely to produce.

It seems strange that with such facilities for the disposal of the crop farmers do not cultivate a larger area, as there is no difficulty in growing the plant, and it is well suited to the soil in that district. The seasons for the last few years have been highly favourable to its growth, as it does not require much rain except when the plants are extremely young. In fact, what the cotton-grower has most to dread are heavy showers or continuous rain about the time when the bolls are bursting. The greatest drawback to the extensive cultivation of the plant is the amount of labour demanded in picking, as the whole crop requires to be gone through every other day at least—preferably every day—to cull the fibre as soon as bolls are fully open. This involves an outlay of much time although the work is light, and is only profitable when child labour or other cheap labour is available for the purpose. This being the case, cotton is best suited for cultivation by farmers who have a numerous and young family.

In America attempts have been made to invent machines for the purpose, but up to the present nothing practical has resulted.

Up to the time of picking the labour to be expended in the cultivation of a field of cotton does not exceed that which in ordinary cases is given to a crop of maize or of sugar-cane. The chief thing is to keep the plants free from weeds, and this can be done by the horse-scuttler and the use of the hand-hoe on the top of the drills between the plants, just as is now done on thousands of acres of sugar-cane.

SUGAR.—In common with all other agricultural pursuits sugar-planting was seriously affected by the adverse climatic conditions of 1895.

Notwithstanding this drawback—severely felt by the individual farmer—the revived activity in this branch of agriculture, so apparent during the last few years, continued, and the returns in 1895 showed the largest area, both under cane and crushed, ever recorded in the annals of the colony.

The opportunities afforded by the cutting up of large plantations, and the prospect of securing a certain and fixed market resulting from the establishment of central mills, have been largely availed of. In the neighbourhood of Bundaberg and Mackay especially a large number of small farms have been started by persons with but little capital, and the planting of sugar-cane vigorously proceeded with. In many such instances the prospects of successfully combating the initial difficulties of such an enterprise are by the persons interested believed to be assured.

The following table compares the results of the two crops of 1894 and 1895:—

S.

Year.						Area under Cane for Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Total Yield.	Average Yield per Acre.
						Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1894	...	...	...	...	...	71,818	49,839	91,712	1·84
1895	...	...	...	...	...	77,247	55,771	86,255	1·54
Increase in 1895						5,429	5,932	...	...
Decrease in 1895						...	...	5,457	0·30

There was an increase of 5,429 acres in the area planted and of 5,932 acres in the area crushed. Unfortunately, however, there was a reduced production of sugar from the greater acreage in 1895 of 5,457 tons. The 55,771 acres crushed in that year only returned 86,255 tons, while 91,712 tons were obtained from 49,839 acres in 1894. The average yield per acre also fell from 1·84 tons in 1894 to 1·54 tons in 1895, a reduction of nearly one-third of a ton to the acre.

In common with all productive industries, the science and skill now brought to bear, both on the cultivation of the cane and also on its manipulation, have so greatly increased that profitable results can now be attained under conditions which a few years ago would have rendered them impossible.

During the ten years ended 1885, the mean yearly average yield of sugar was 1·32 tons per acre, whilst for the decade ended 1895 it was 1·55. It will readily be seen that this improvement of 0·23 of a ton, or 17·42 per cent. on the former output, represents a very substantial additional profit, which may in a large measure at least be fairly credited to improved means of production. This was the result both of experience in cultivation and in manufacture, and also of the improvements in the machinery employed in the conversion of cane into sugar.

Details as to the results obtained from the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar for the past two years are given in the following table:—

T.

Petty Sessions District.	Cultivation.			Production.					
	Area in 1894.	Area in 1895.	Increase * or Decrease† in 1895.	1894.		1895.		Increase* or Decrease† in 1895.	
				Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
Ayr	5,082	6,084	* 1,002	3,404	8,765	4,035	6,500	* 631	† 2,265
Bowen	43	414	* 371	...	...	...	...	* ...	* ...
Bundaberg	20,860	19,589	† 1,271	14,401	21,638	16,349	24,162	* 1,948	* 2,524
Cairns	1,707	2,356	* 649	1,200	2,100	1,437	2,722	* 237	* 622
Cleveland	7	9	* 2	2	3	7	7	* 5	* 4
Gin Gin	891	1,460	* 569	37	57	783	80	* 746	* 23
Gympie ... ..	...	3	* 3	...	...	...	...	* ...	* ...
Harrisville	16	28	* 12	15	15	20	9	* 5	† 6
Ingham	6,397	6,508	* 111	5,041	13,716	5,329	9,934	* 288	† 3,782
Logan	1,392	1,567	* 175	1,376	1,726	1,560	1,504	* 184	† 222
Mackay	20,290	20,544	* 254	15,514	27,913	15,566	22,839	* 52	† 5,074
Maroochy	195	189	† 6	121	172	146	255	* 25	* 83
Maryborough { Childers	8,989	8,751	* 1,439	4,268	8,922	5,221	8,946	* 2,016	* 2,152
Maryborough { Maryborough		1,677							
Marburg	313	440	* 127	302	502	165	154	† 137	† 348
Mourilyan	3,516	4,008	* 492	3,339	4,991	3,325	5,337	† 14	* 366
Nerang	743	963	* 220	243	325	48	43	† 195	† 282
Port Douglas ... ..	...	540	* 540	...	...	...	...	* ...	* ...
Rockhampton	823	885	* 62	400	665	650	1,600	* 250	* 935
Tiaro	554	1,232	* 678	176	202	67	15	† 109	† 187
Totals, 1894	71,818	...	...	49,839	91,712	...	...	...	...
Totals, 1895 ... ..	...	77,247	...	...	...	55,771	86,255	...	...
Total Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	...	* 6,706	...	...	...	...	* 6,387	* 6,709
Total Decrease in 1895 ... ..	...	...	† 1,277	...	...	...	...	† 455	† 12,166
Net Increase in 1895 ... ..	...	...	* 5,429	...	...	...	...	* 5,932	...
Net Decrease in 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 5,457

Mackay and Bundaberg have been for many years the leading districts in the pursuit of this industry, the former for the past few seasons having occupied the premier position. In point of possessing the largest area under cane in 1895, Mackay has now attained the supremacy, 254 acres having been added to the canefields of that district, whilst in Bundaberg there was a decline amounting to 1,271 acres, which is the only decrease in this particular worthy of note recorded during the year.

The largest accession of acreage was in the area which in 1894 comprised the Petty Sessions District of Maryborough, but which is now divided into two districts—namely, Maryborough and Childers; the increase in question was 1,439 acres. The district of Ayr also returns 1,002 additional acres under cane.

With respect to acreage crushed and sugar made, it is seen from the table that Bundaberg still holds first place with 16,349 acres, and 24,162 tons sugar, or an average of 1.48 tons of sugar per acre. In Mackay, where the average return per acre was about the same—viz., 1.47 tons—there were 15,566 acres crushed, and 22,839 tons of sugar obtained.

The severe winter experienced in 1895 had a very bad effect on the sugar returns, particularly in the Southern portion of the colony. The canefields in the Logan and Nerang districts suffered greatly from the frost; as a result in the firstnamed district the average yield was reduced to less than 1 ton to the acre—0.96; whilst in Nerang the effects were so disastrous that only the produce of 48 acres was sent to the mill, although the land under cane in 1894 exceeded 700 acres. From the 48 acres crushed 43 tons of sugar was made. The frost also made its mark on the returns from Tiaro, where 67 acres only were crushed out of a crop of 554 acres of cane in 1894. Strangely enough the adjoining district of Maryborough shows the largest average yield per acre for the year.

The average yields obtained for the past three years in the principal sugar districts of the colony can be seen from the following statement:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.		1893.	1894.	1895.
Bundaberg ...	1.71	1.50	1.48	Mackay ...	1.79	1.79	1.47
Maryborough ...	2.18	2.09	2.00	Cairns ...	1.25	1.75	1.89
Ingham ...	2.26	2.72	1.86	Ayr ...	1.84	2.57	1.61
Mourilyan ...	1.36	1.49	1.61	Logan ...	1.23	1.25	0.96
Childers ...	...	...	1.71				

As before stated, Maryborough, with a return of just 2.00 tons to the acre, is first. Ingham, where in the previous year a return of 2¾ tons was obtained, was nearly 1 ton per acre short in the subsequent year, the average yield for 1895 being 1.86. Cairns, with 1.89 tons to the acre, gave the second best results.

The consumption of sugar in Queensland is about 90 to 95 lb. per inhabitant. To supply this demand from 19,000 to 20,000 tons of sugar is required. Taking the output of the past two years to be,

say, 90,000 tons, would leave 70,000 to be disposed of outside the colony, and, exclusive of any allowance to be made for the increased production, at least that quantity must be marketed outside of Queensland. As a proof of this there were 67,206 tons exported last year. The four other principal colonies of the Australasian group were the chief importers; 27,715 tons went to New South Wales, 27,751 to Victoria, 7,515 to New Zealand, and 3,988 to South Australia. The market for sugar in Australasia, even if Queensland were sure of a monopoly, would be but a limited one, and quite within the powers of this colony's production after a few years' expansion only. But New South Wales still produces cane sugar, and the output from Fiji has to be reckoned with. Thus growers of cane in this colony will shortly find themselves face to face with the question of seeking markets further afield for their produce. In Europe, Asia, and North America such a market may be found, and in the last-named continent Canada would appear a hopeful field, although the cane sugar producing belt of Tropical America, and other places in that part of the world, would prove formidable competitors. In Asia the demand is limited, as the native populations are too poor to indulge in a commodity which, whilst looked upon as a necessity by English-speaking races, is still so much of a luxury that its *per capita* consumption is accepted as one of the standards whereby to measure the material prosperity of a people. In Europe the production of beet sugar is very large, and from the cheap price at which it can be sold has largely interfered with the sale of cane sugar. The demand there for sugar is probably equal to about 3,000,000 tons, above five-sixths of which is provided by European grown beet sugar. The fluctuations in this crop are, however, considerable. Thus last season's returns have fallen short of expectations by 500,000 tons, which may have the effect of opening that market for a certain proportion of Australian cane sugar during this season.

It has not yet been satisfactorily shown that the production of beet sugar on a large scale and for an extended period can be conducted at a profit without the aid of special fiscal arrangements of a protective nature. Fostered by a heavy bonus, the industry referred to has attained enormous dimensions on the Continent, especially in France and Germany. Considerable diversity of opinion, however, prevails in those countries as to the advisability of continuing the present system. Should there be a change of policy—which is probable—and the sugar beet compelled to stand or fall on its own merits, it is yet doubtful whether it will prove remunerative to the producer. In consequence of this experts believe that the market for cane sugar will be assured for years, and that, when it is in general use, instead of the beet sugar the superiority of cane sugar will soon manifest itself. Should these anticipations be realised, a largely extended field and a certain and remunerative market would be opened up for sugar from this colony. On the other hand, in Australia, particularly in Victoria, the question of adopting the cultivation of the sugar beet is now engaging attention, and experimental crops have been grown with, apparently, considerable success. In Victoria, the Government are empowered to subsidise promoters of factories for extracating the sugar from beet, on the basis of £2 to £1, and, according to a recent paragraph in the daily Press, a company has just been floated in Victoria with this object. In the northern part of New South Wales also—that is, about Tenterfield—some progress has been made in the cultivation of beet for sugar, and a company has offered to erect a mill and manufactory there provided the farmers will guarantee to cultivate a certain number of acres each year to keep the manufactory employed; but as yet the area under beet guaranteed to be worked by the farmers falls short of the requirements of the company. Great advances have been made in America in the direction of so improving the sugar beet by skilful selection and cultivation that the percentage of saccharine in the root has been enormously developed; it is therefore quite possible that a variety may be secured that can be profitably utilised as a sugar producer without requiring adventitious support of a permanent nature. The improvements in machinery and chemistry, which have proved such important factors in cheapening the production of cane sugar, will of course be effective to the same end if applied to beet.

If beet sugar can be successfully produced in the southern colonies, it would of course prove a formidable rival to cane sugar in their markets.

ARROWROOT.—The extent to which the cultivation of arrowroot fluctuates is surprising. The areas planted for the last four years were—1892, 222 acres; 1893, 192 acres; 1894, 282 acres; and 1895, 194 acres; and the production in the respective years mentioned was as follows—576,738 lb., 448,737 lb., 534,687 lb., and 346,853 lb.

The demand in Queensland is naturally very small, and the field for export in Australasia does not admit of any very extended operations. The trade with England is hampered, on account of the fact that the purple variety of arrowroot (*Canna edulis*) is the one chiefly grown here, and I am informed that the product of this is not admissible into the United Kingdom under the term "arrowroot," in consequence of the construction put upon the Adulteration of Foods Act, although quite as wholesome and probably as nutritious as the white variety (*Maranta arundinacea*). The only reason I have heard for the preference given by farmers to the purple arrowroot is that the bulbs or roots spread near the surface of the ground and are easily harvested, whilst the white strikes deep into the ground and can only be dug with considerable labour, and the tubers are of immense size, weighing sometimes as much as 3 cwt. Even if this were so it would hardly appear a sufficient reason for persons engaged in this industry totally neglecting the cultivation of the white variety, and thus failing to secure a share of the British market for a commodity easy of export and well-nigh imperishable. There were 346,308 lb. of arrowroot exported last year, valued at £3,163, of which 560 lb. were exported to the United Kingdom, and the balance went to the various colonies of Australasia.

TOBACCO.—Although there was a much larger area under tobacco last year, the season proved a very poor one, and less dried leaf was obtained from the 1,061 acres planted in 1895 than from the 915 acres in 1894—the return being 7,511 cwt. in the former and 9,571 in the latter year, the average yield being 7.08 cwt. and 10.46 cwt. respectively.

According to McCarty's "Statistician and Economist for 1895-6," the tobacco crop of the United States for 1893 was 687 lb. per acre, and for 1894 777 lb. per acre, with which figures the Queensland returns bear favourable comparison.

Tables VIII., IX., and X. in the Appendix give full information respecting tobacco cultivation.

Of the total area planted, 1,051 acres, or 99 per cent., were situated in the Southern Division, and 1,002 acres of this to the west of the Main Range. The returns obtained from elsewhere did not as a rule prove satisfactory, the average crops of the different groups rarely exceeding one-half of those obtained in the Downs portion of the colony.

The principal tobacco centres are—Killarney, 492 acres, and Stanthorpe, 354 acres, these districts together comprising 80 per cent. of the total area, and 84 per cent. of the total production of the colony, and averaged nearly 7½ cwt. to the acre. Inglewood, 99 acres; Warwick, 32; and Allora, 20 acres, are the districts next in importance—the first-named returning 805 tons of dried leaf, equal to 8 cwt. to each acre.

Tobacco in some form and another to the value of £90,373 was imported last year into Queensland.

The consumption of tobacco annually in the colony approximates 1,750,000 lb. weight; of this 938,992 lb. were imported. The local produce, amounting to 841,222 lb., or about one-half of the whole quantity used, which still leaves a wide field for expansion of the production before the question of exportation has to be considered.

There were during 1895 eleven establishments engaged in converting tobacco leaf into the article of commerce in its various forms. These gave employment to 254 hands and turned out 492,441 lb. of manufactured tobacco, 1,266 lb. of cigars, and 9,118 lb. of cigarettes.

COFFEE.—This product until recently was only in the experimental stage so far as Queensland was concerned, but now, although yet in its infancy, it may be considered as an established branch of the agricultural industry in this colony. Up to the present it has been recorded under only the head of "Other Crops," but for the year under review it is specially named in the general tables of Agriculture (Tables VIII., IX., and X.)

There were 60 acres of land under coffee, which yielded 14,060 lb. of parchment, or an average of 234 lb. per acre.

As the world's production, on the authority of Mulhall (1886), exceeds half-a-million tons, valued at more than forty million sterling, it will be seen that there is ample scope for the energy of our farmers in their endeavours to secure a portion of this immense trade. Although the coffee shrub thrives freely and bears well as far south as Brisbane, it is the scrub lands in the Northern portion of the colony which will in all probability form the site of future coffee plantations of Queensland. The districts in which this crop was grown in 1895 were :—

Districts.				Acres.		Lb.
Maroochy	...	...	...	5	...	785
Maryborough	...	...	...	3	...	nil
Rockhampton	...	...	...	7	...	150
Bowen	...	...	...	1	...	112
Cairns	...	...	...	18	...	6,030
Cook	...	...	...	10	...	4,952
Mackay	...	...	...	12	...	2,016
Mareeba	...	...	...	4	...	15
				60		14,060

As the coffee plant does not come in full bearing for about three years, and much of the land was but recently planted, it is inadvisable at this stage of the industry to form estimates or make comparisons based on the recorded results of last year.

VINES.—I drew attention last year in my Report to the impossibility of accurately determining the acreage of vineyards, the produce of which was devoted to wine-making as distinct from the produce used otherwise. This was occasioned by the complete change that the last year or two had taken place with respect to wine-making. For many years the wine-maker almost invariably grew his own grapes, and thus the acreage, the crop of which was used for wine, could be ascertained; but when grapes came to be sold in wholesale quantities, and often in open market and at distances far removed from the place of growth, this was no longer possible, and thus gradually the manufacture of wine has become a separate industry.

There were 1,951 acres in all under vines in 1895, or 36 acres less than in the previous year, but as there was a smaller area of vineyard which was out of bearing, the productive area, 1,782 acres, was 115 acres larger than in 1894. From this area 4,254,795 lb. of grapes were gathered, from an unascertained portion of which 238,208 gallons of wine were made; as in round figures it takes 8 lb. of grapes to make each gallon of wine, 1,905,664 lb. of the fruit gathered may be assumed to have been thus disposed of, leaving 2,349,131 lb. as the quantity otherwise utilised.

U.

Year.	Area Planted with Vines.			Gallons of Wine made.	Lb. of Grapes for Table Use.
	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Total.		
1891	1,703	285	1,988	168,526	2,619,337
1892	1,738	170	1,908	193,327	2,267,087
1893	1,620	380	2,000	101,528	2,081,854
1894	1,667	320	1,987	176,497	3,160,580
1895	1,782	239	1,951	...	4,254,795

a Total grapes gathered, from a portion of which 238,208 gallons of wine were made,

The following table furnishes information respecting the grape crops for the last two years in districts where the cultivation of the vine assumes considerable proportions:—

V.

	Area under Vines.							1894.		1895. Grapes Gathered.
	Bearing, 1894.	Not yet Bearing, 1894.	Total Area, 1894.	Bearing, 1895.	Not yet Bearing, 1895.	Total Area, 1895.	Increase* or Decrease† 1895.	Wine Made.	Grapes for Table Use.	
	Acres.	Acres.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Gallons.	Lb.	Lb.
Roma	425	71	496	442	20	462	+34	24,910	1,526,120	1,043,650
Toowoomba	169	3	172	155	1	156	+16	35,609	162,079	604,355
South Brisbane	156	8	164	132	8	140	+24	12,890	191,814	278,744
Warwick	55	103	158	112	32	144	+14	2,784	74,280	309,174
Brisbane	151	4	155	152	12	164	* 9	8,490	185,447	447,147
Gatton	63	4	67	70	11	81	*14	10,387	85,444	133,768
Ipswich	49	16	65	47	4	51	+14	2,653	25,080	52,150
Marburg	55	5	60	49	2	51	+ 9	5,132	51,246	135,317
Maryborough	49	6	55	45	10	55	...	2,175	63,745	94,551
Nerang	40	12	52	52	3	55	* 3	26,340	22,080	51,419
Logan	33	12	45	41	11	52	* 7	3,028	28,200	88,540
Highfields	28	8	36	39	1	40	* 4	16,192	14,040	110,550
Allora	30	2	32	37	4	41	* 9	4,719	28,200	91,249
Gympie	29	2	31	28	7	35	* 4	120	38,250	54,054
Mitchell	23	4	27	22	4	26	+ 1	...	125,840	72,440
Cleveland	25	1	26	17	10	27	* 1	898	36,502	45,660
Rockhampton	14	8	22	27	17	44	*22	...	41,004	56,131
Laidley	15	1	16	18	4	22	* 6	1,725	11,990	36,746

The most noticeable difference is a decrease of 34 acres in Roma, but even then there was twice the area under vineyard that there was in the next most important district. The yield also in the same district decreased to even a greater extent than the acreage, for the falling off in the latter was about 20 per cent. and in the former more than 50 per cent., estimating the wine made in 1894 as equal to 199,280 lb., or 8 lb. to a gallon.

It is most improbable that any grapes were received in Roma from any other district—the trade on the contrary being in the other direction—it may therefore be safely assumed there was little, if any, duplication in that district in 1894, but even excluding the wine from the calculation, and taking the grapes for table use only in 1894 against the total grapes in 1895, there was a decreased production in Roma equal to 32 per cent.

Most of the important vine districts show decreases in the areas planted—Toowoomba of 16 acres, South Brisbane of 24 acres, and Warwick and Ipswich of 14 acres each.

The largest increase was in Rockhampton, where there was an addition of 22 acres to the area under vines. In some districts the vignerons obtained very good results. Brisbane, Marburg, Mitchell, Toowoomba, and Highfields were districts in which the return was considerably above the average, whilst in Nerang the crop was a very poor one.

HAY.—The hay crops for 1895 were in the aggregate far from satisfactory, the season resulting in the poorest average return recorded for the past five years, namely:—

1891	...	1.92	1894	...	1.99
1892	...	2.10	1895	...	1.78
1893	...	1.88			

There was a considerable increase in the total acreage mown—namely, from 28,028 acres to 28,609 acres.

A comparison of the crops of this kind during the last two years can be gathered from the following table:—

W.

Mown or Hay.	1894.		1895.	
	Acres.	Average Yield per Acre.	Acres.	Average Yield per Acre.
		Tons.		Tons.
Wheat	4,643	1.37	1,344	1.06
Oats	10,993	1.85	9,763	1.28
Barley	195	1.72	221	1.68
Rye	319	1.93	410	2.30
Lucerne	10,228	2.47	14,315	2.15
Panicum	1,490	1.76	2,411	1.93
Other Grasses	160	1.44	145	1.56
TOTAL	28,028	1.99	28,609	1.78

There was a decrease in area of wheat used for hay of 3,299 acres, oats 1,230 acres, and other grasses 15 acres; and increases in barley 26 acres, rye 91 acres, lucerne 4,087 acres, and panicum 921 acres.

Rye, panicum, and other grasses gave improved returns, but as the acreage from which the produce was taken was small, the return contributed little to maintain the average. Lucerne and oats, which both yielded indifferent returns—namely, about one-third and one-half of a ton less hay to the acre respectively in 1895—between them occupied 88 per cent. of the total area under hay.

GREEN FORAGE.—There was a large additional quantity of land employed during 1895 for the production of green food for cattle. This increase was no doubt due to paddocks grazed over in 1894 being closed, and mown for feed in the following year, as the acreage returned in 1895 as under artificially-sown pasture, compared with that in 1894, shows a great diminution.

The following are the particulars of the green fodder crops :—

				Acres.					Acres.
Wheat	...	...	...	1,216	Sugar-cane	...	...	...	1,245
Oats	...	...	...	2,830	Sorghum, &c.	...	...	...	2,215
Barley	...	...	...	1,397	Lucerne	...	...	...	4,498
Maize	...	...	...	1,862	Panicum	...	...	...	463
Rye	...	...	...	196	Other grasses	...	...	...	3,630
Total, 19,552 acres.									

As there were 12,029 acres similarly utilised in 1894, this shows an increase for 1895 of 7,523 acres of which lucerne occupied 623 acres.

BANANAS.—This was one of the successful crops of 1895. The acreage was nearly one-third greater, the production nearly double, and the average yield nearly one-third better than in 1894.

There were 3,916 acres under bananas in 1895, an extent unequalled in any of the preceding ten years. The production, 14,860,386 dozen of the fruit, was only exceeded once during the same period—namely, in 1890, when 22,002,092 dozen were gathered. The average return per acre, 3,794·79 dozen, was greater on three occasions during the decennium—namely, in 1890, 1892, and 1893. The Northern part of the colony is the principal place where this fruit is grown, although the banana is also cultivated to some extent in the districts surrounding Brisbane. Two northern districts, Mourilyan and Cairns, between them comprised 2,249 acres, or 57 per cent. of the total area planted, and the yield was 83 per cent. of the total production.

The acreage and returns of this fruit in 1895 in the districts in which it is principally grown are compared in the following table :—

X.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Area.		Production.		Increase* or Decrease† 1895.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	Area.	Quantity.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Brisbane	84	142	83,155	143,525	* 58	* 60,370
Bundaberg	18	27	18,837	32,816	* 9	* 13,979
Caboolture	205	252	465,728	368,310	* 47	† 97,418
Maroochy						
Cairns	830	1,122	4,385,930	7,350,700	* 292	* 2,964,770
Cleveland	344	366	590,602	604,294	* 22	* 13,692
Cook	32	55	36,086	133,179	* 23	* 97,093
Douglas	11	18	179,399	26,273	* 7	† 153,126
Dugandan	20	16	12,650	13,950	† 4	* 1,300
Herberton	22	18	53,320	53,400	† 4	* 80
Logan	362	374	616,000	618,414	* 12	* 2,414
Mackay	19	22	17,600	104,800	* 3	* 87,200
Maryborough	152	135	226,523	156,927	† 17	† 69,596
Mourilyan	654	1,127	1,866,680	4,923,401	* 473	* 3,056,721
Nerang	7	11	9,100	13,200	* 4	* 4,100
Rockhampton	23	26	47,145	29,494	* 3	† 17,651
Somerset	98	15	69,953	6,570	† 83	† 63,383
Townsville	67	54	77,134	56,600	† 13	† 20,534

Of the two districts—Cairns and Mourilyan—the latter had slightly the larger area planted with bananas, but the crop there was not nearly so prolific as in Cairns. The return to each acre was 6,551 dozen, whilst 4,369 dozen was the average in Mourilyan.

The table shows that the districts around Brisbane where the fruit was grown to any extent were Brisbane, Caboolture, Cleveland, and Logan, in which localities an aggregate of 1,034 acres were under this crop, from which 1,734,543 dozen of bananas were obtained. The only other district in which the area planted exceeded 100 acres was Maryborough, where 156,927 dozen were garnered from 135 acres of land, the latter area being 17 acres less than was thus cultivated in 1894.

PINEAPPLES.—There were 847 acres planted with pineapples in 1895, and a crop of 376,875 dozen gathered.

Thus, with a slightly larger area under the pine, only a little more than half as much fruit was obtained as in 1894, the yield to each acre being 445 dozen in the former and 838 in the latter year.

Information as to the districts in which this crop is cultivated to the extent of 10 acres and upwards, together with the area and results of such cultivation, can be seen from the following table:—

Y.

District.	1894.		1895.		Increase* or Decrease†.	
	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Brisbane	359	423,176	447	245,244	* 88	†177,932
Bundaberg	10	2,895	10	3,520	...	* 625
Caboolture and Maroochy	30	25,736	29	3,657	† 1	† 22,079
Cairns	93	81,270	45	10,810	† 48	† 70,460
Charters Towers	21	16,840	20	27,989	† 1	* 11,149
Cleveland	46	55,862	26	3,428	† 20	† 52,434
Cook	26	4,546	34	5,323	* 8	* 777
Croydon	4	988	7	1,120	* 3	* 132
Douglas	9	1,880	18	6,053	* 9	* 4,673
Logan	44	27,980	45	23,254	* 1	† 4,726
Maryborough	26	7,872	29	5,626	* 3	† 2,246
Mourilyan	13	7,100	6	18,600	† 7	* 11,500
Redcliffe	10	887	14	16,000	* 4	* 15,113
Rockhampton	24	5,008	19	3,809	† 5	† 1,199
South Brisbane	27	5,255	20	4,255	† 7	† 1,000
Tiaro	8	756	13	280	* 5	† 476
Townsville	18	3,612	14	2,704	† 4	† 908

The district of Croydon does not quite attain to the standard mentioned, but is included in the table in consequence of its being a mining town situated in the far north-west, almost beyond the usual cultivation area.

Brisbane is apparently the centre of pineapple cultivation, as there were 447 acres planted in that district, or more than half the total area occupied with this plant, whilst the corresponding production was equal to considerably more than half of that returned for the whole colony. There were 88 acres increase in the acreage under pines in the Brisbane district, the only instance in which the accession of area was an important one. Decreases in Cairns and Cleveland both ran into two figures, 48 acres in the former and 20 in the latter instance.

ORANGES.—The seasons of 1893 and 1894 were very favourable ones, the former especially so. Last year, though the result was above the average, yet it fell short of that of the previous year, and much below that of 1893.

In 1895 there were 1,900 acres under oranges, or 228 acres in excess of the area returned in 1894. As the orange tree necessarily takes some years to come into bearing, this considerable area of newly-planted orchard partially contributed to the relatively decreased production. But this was only partially the cause of that decrease, because, as will be seen from the return, the greater area in 1895 actually produced less fruit than the smaller area of 1894. There were 1,995,872 dozen gathered in the former and 2,048,919 dozen in the latter year.

The following table furnishes particulars respecting the orangeries of some of the principal districts:—

Z.

Petty Sessions District.	Area.		Production.		Increase* or Decrease† in 1895.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Bowen	95	105	71,412	81,710	* 10	* 10,298
Brisbane	48	70	100,421	103,216	* 22	* 2,795
Bundaberg	55	56	17,180	34,589	* 1	* 17,409
Caboolture	43	121	53,950	65,995	* 78	* 12,045
Maroochy					* 1	* 40,604
Cairns	81	82	122,760	163,364	* 53	*192,210
Cardwell	83	136	215,290	407,500	...	* 56,666
Charters Towers	23	23	35,950	92,616	* 18	† 30,663
Cleveland	66	84	78,935	48,272	* 14	* 46,915
Cook	56	70	20,006	66,921	* 11	* 52,886
Douglas	90	101	43,020	95,906	* 4	† 11,224
Emerald	12	16	16,100	4,876	* 22	† 25,071
Gatton	107	129	113,891	88,820	† 8	† 2,399
Gladstone	16	8	13,539	11,140	* 5	* 4,047
Gympie	41	46	35,520	39,567	† 3	* 6,240
Herberton	22	19	17,760	24,000	* 2	† 17,596
Highfields	27	29	65,286	47,690	...	† 95,700
Hughenden	7	7	98,500	2,800	† 9	† 11,048
Logan	59	50	34,250	23,202	† 12	† 16,264
Mackay	19	7	19,364	3,100	† 56	† 69,741
Maryborough	230	174	230,335	160,594	* 21	* 21,920
Nerang	75	96	33,430	55,350	† 20	† 11,381
Redcliffe	71	51	45,681	34,300	† 4	†215,937
Rockhampton	87	83	287,442	71,505	...	† 14,929
Roma	27	27	32,000	17,071	* 28	† 7,885
South Brisbane	24	52	23,950	16,065	* 2	* 11,297
Tiaro	29	31	13,224	24,521	† 1	† 19,993
Toowoomba	57	56	94,200	74,207	† 1	* 5,145
Townsville	26	25	10,841	15,986		

The largest area appears to be in Maryborough; some of the orchards there have been established for many years, and the orange has always received a great amount of attention from farmers in that locality, the soil being peculiarly well suited to its growth. It is strange, however, that a considerable reduction is apparent in the area under oranges returned from this district in 1895. I do not think this can be from the failure of young plantations formed in 1894, and would rather attribute it to some oversight in collection of particulars. The increase in area shown in other places is for the most part general. The largest is in the Caboolture district, where 78 additional acres were planted. The other important increases are in Cardwell, 53 acres; South Brisbane, 28 acres; Brisbane and Gatton, each 22 acres; and Nerang, 21 acres. In Rockhampton, although there was only a small decrease in area, yet the season was evidently a most unsatisfactory one, as there was nearly 250,000 dozen less fruit gathered in 1895 compared with 1894, and from an almost equal acreage.

OTHER CROPS.—From Table XIII. in the Appendix, further information can be obtained respecting the various subsidiary crops of which mention is made in the schedules of particulars, which are not fully set forth in Tables VIII. and IX.

The form of this table has been slightly varied this year, the acreage as well as the quantity of produce of each kind of crop being recorded, whilst the particulars have been confined to each geographical group of the colony. There were 4,121 acres of land planted with crops not specially named in the schedules, and therefore classed as "Other Crops." This area exceeds that occupied with such crops as returned in 1894, which was only 1,434 acres. This increase is chiefly due to the large area under prairie grass reserved for seed in 1895. These "Other Crops" are tabulated under four heads—fruit, 1,689 acres; vegetables, 1,169 acres; grain and pulse, 18 acres; and miscellaneous, 2,245 acres.

OTHER FRUITS.—There were 261 acres returned as planted with mangoes, yielding 297,663 dozen, or 1,140 dozen to the acre. The bulk of the acreage under mangoes was in the North, although considerable areas were planted with this fruit in both the Central and Southern divisions; the average returns obtained, however, were notably in favour of the more tropical districts. This will be easily perceived from the following comparison of the yield per acre grown in each division of the colony, thus from 55 acres planted in the Southern Division an average return of 346 dozen per acre was received. Again, 33 acres in the Central Division returned more than three times the quantity above mentioned—namely, 1,108 dozen per acre, whilst 173 acres planted in the Northern Division yielded 242,074 dozen, or 1,399 dozen to each acre. Melons, apples, plums, lemons, and persimmons all received a large amount of attention at the hands of the pomologist, and the cultivation of these fruits, lemons excepted, was almost entirely confined to the Southern portion of the colony. The average returns per acre obtained were 86 dozen, 1,054 dozen, 59 bushels, 735 dozen, and 133 dozen each respectively. One grower of limes made 300 gallons of lime-juice, which, as an item of possible export, may be looked on in the light of a new industry, and is therefore an item of more than passing interest. Notwithstanding my previous remarks, I think it well to say that, in my opinion, the information given in the returns which is classified under the head of "Other Crops" is necessarily imperfect, and that portion of it which relates to fruit especially so. No doubt quantities of fruit and vegetables, large in the aggregate, are grown in areas so small that such areas are necessarily included in the "Garden" column, and the produce of these gardens thus escape special record. For example, the acreages specially returned as being planted with peaches, guavas, and passion-fruit are manifestly far short of actual facts. The same is the case with many other fruit, the quantities of which returned would no doubt be considerably increased could every item of production be collected.

OTHER VEGETABLES.—Included under this heading are pumpkins, which occupied an area of 892 acres out of the total acreage allotted to "Other Vegetables." It is worthy of consideration whether this crop would not be more properly classed under "Other Miscellaneous Crops," because, although pumpkins are undoubtedly largely utilised as a vegetable, yet the greater proportion of the 3,403 tons returned as the quantity produced in 1895 were probably used for cattle feed. It is also probable that the greater portion of the pumpkins employed as a table vegetable were grown in small garden patches, and therefore not included in quantity produced as given above. The same remarks would also apply, although perhaps to a less extent, to the 94 acres of cabbages shown in the table from which an average return of 1,599 dozen per acre was obtained. Whilst the cultivation of pumpkins and cabbages is fairly distributed over the colony, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, and turnips are almost solely returned from the Southern Division. As the two first-named are well suited to tropical agriculture, it is difficult to satisfactorily account for the small area under cultivation in the North.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.—No new crop of any significance was reported. Coffee, which was tabulated under this heading in 1894, as previously stated, has commenced to assume sufficient importance to be considered worth scheduling in the general table as a special item.

ARTIFICIALLY SOWN PASTURE.—As I stated when commenting on the increase in area under hay and forage crops, the acreage devoted to pasturage purposes out of the land artificially sown with various grasses was much less than in previous years. Fluctuations with respect to these items are of frequent occurrence, but do not usually attain such proportions as in 1895. There were 10,548 acres of artificially created, or at least improved, pasture used for grazing purposes last year.

This mode of utilising land as an aid to the grazier or dairyman is mostly adopted either on the rich open lands of the Downs or else on vine scrub soil. In the former case the land is first well broken up and cultivated, and then sown with lucerne, prairie grass, clover, or various other suitable plants, and either treated as a paddock for pasturage or reserved for crops of hay. Scrub lands are converted into pasture in a simpler form. The scrub having been felled and burned, one or two crops, usually of maize, are taken from the land to keep down the undergrowth; grass-seed is then sown, spread amongst the stumps, which in time decay and are then easily removed. There were four districts in which the area of artificially-sown pasture exceeded 1,000 acres—viz., Warwick, 1,864; Killarney, 1,555; Esk, 1,110; and Toowoomba, 1,098. Full particulars on this point can be obtained on reference to Table No. VIII. in the Appendix.

ENSILAGE.—There is evidently a greater tendency on the part of farmers to adopt this method of preserving fodder against the time of need, as year by year the returns show a steady increase in the quantities of various kinds of forage stored in silos. Where this manner of fodder-keeping is intended to

be habitually adopted, a well-built and easily-closed silo will be in the end the most economical. Yet a large outlay is not essential to the adoption of this system, and stores of fodder of various descriptions have in several instances been thus conserved by the most simple contrivances. When it is considered that annually immense loss of stock takes place in the Western districts of the colony from want of food, it seems incomprehensible that owners do not at the proper season conserve in this manner at least a portion of the rich natural grasses found in those localities. The expense entailed would not be serious compared with the value of the stock lost, and the result would more than compensate for the trouble.

The following statement contains a return of the localities in which 748 tons of ensilage were prepared last year and the quantities made in each district:—

Allora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Beaudesert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Brisbane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Eidsvold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Goodna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Gympie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Harrisville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ipswich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rockhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Toowoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Warwick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
								—
								748 tons.

In connection with my previous remarks, it will be observed that it is only on the Downs and on the eastern side of the Range that ensilage is made. The storage of this article appears to be totally ignored in the Western and Northern portions of the colony.

The quantities of ensilage stored for the past three years were—1893, 419 tons; 1894, 604 tons; and 1895, 748 tons. There is therefore a steady increase apparent in the quantity of fodder saved in this manner during the period mentioned.

To Mr. Thornhill Weedon, the Compiler of Statistics, I am much indebted for valuable assistance in the preparation of this Report. Were it not for such aid I fear that, owing to the manifold duties I have to perform, which engage so much of my time and attention, I would have been utterly unable to place this statement before you until a much later period in the year.

WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY,
Registrar-General.

Brisbane, 7th July, 1896.

APPENDIX.

LIVE STOCK.

Table No. I.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of QUEENSLAND, on the 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Adavale	3,349	26,081	675,587	56	Ingham	3,480	55,020	123	313
Allora	5,432	15,548	88,711	2,195	Inglewood	1,914	16,269	55,519	182
Alpha	5,072	104,725	369	276	Ipswich	4,536	17,284	369	2,315
Aramac	2,045	25,071	346,826	14	Isisford	3,033	18,352	877,905	71
Augathella	2,428	46,395	376,779	37	Killarney	1,114	3,657	197	822
Ayr	3,351	49,827	40	165	Laidley	2,935	14,534	249	3,868
Banana	5,178	115,825	11,883	49	Logan	2,365	11,240	47	2,049
Barcaldine	3,606	8,714	979,054	208	Longreach	6,604	42,358	1,529,498	112
Beaudesert	5,101	41,013	379	4,515	Mackay	16,400	194,846	2,346	835
Blackall	5,542	13,012	986,364	205	Marburg	1,691	5,481	67	2,534
Boulia	7,614	163,790	87,610	54	Mareeba	447	4,094	...	60
Bowen	9,730	253,640	420	212	Maroochie	1,264	6,701	65	918
Brisbane	6,000	12,108	739	3,540	Maryborough	5,787	25,333	194	1,574
Bundaberg	6,789	53,731	1,194	1,947	Mitchell	7,347	143,033	132,226	331
Burke	5,073	165,065	1	142	Mourilyan	514	885	...	166
Caboolture	7,298	7,425	90	2,177	Muttaburra	5,436	71,725	2,011,051	156
Cairns	1,306	8,381	...	632	Nanango	5,737	87,213	13,134	777
Camooweal	1,851	25,076	26,000	32	Nerang	2,279	8,781	74	2,537
Cape River	5,262	108,284	903	564	Norman	4,993	191,638	29,372	837
Cardwell	879	14,433	...	42	Palmer	1,838	20,248	...	10
Charleville	7,583	116,600	491,808	619	Paradise	1,121	16,855	...	324
Charters Towers	12,414	252,036	375	1,840	Ravenswood	2,036	28,930	4	338
Childers	1,307	3,432	90	519	Redcliffe	1,782	9,704	6	2,361
Clermont	9,609	162,175	619,678	523	Rockhampton	21,466	273,121	17,632	5,331
Cleveland	569	1,811	104	502	Roma	6,528	106,152	275,230	1,174
Cloncurry	9,782	275,297	388,628	426	Rosewood	2,799	13,650	132	3,068
Condamine	2,140	29,038	18,095	165	St. George	8,685	102,579	1,720,309	209
Cook	4,258	56,395	4	657	St. Lawrence	6,645	150,882	8,485	181
Crow's Nest	2,436	12,747	26,666	1,421	Somerset	60	327	6	175
Croydon	2,636	32,660	503	634	South Brisbane	3,589	9,271	2,279	3,436
Cunnamulla	6,411	87,929	1,351,497	156	Springsure	8,169	176,567	325,072	318
Dalby	7,445	52,248	436,163	1,742	Stanthorpe	3,121	21,188	68,819	618
Diamantina	3,881	94,381	5,470	43	Surat	2,626	40,162	273,613	203
Douglas	527	2,782	...	139	Tambo	3,718	30,880	563,566	225
Dugandan	3,278	20,338	479	3,549	Taroom	7,184	147,327	19,833	72
Eidsvold	2,152	62,898	15,588	203	Tenningering	6,195	20,041	574	243
Emerald	3,624	70,359	1,165	561	Thargomindah	10,369	385,601	600,360	198
Esk	6,151	68,852	1,191	2,560	Thornborough	2,296	46,414	...	218
Etheridge	5,608	143,886	6	342	Tiaro	4,100	43,615	278	1,258
Eulo	1,829	68,304	191,731	9	Toowoomba	11,414	55,128	693,088	5,544
Gatton	5,022	21,718	872	4,718	Townsville	3,701	23,974	218	1,286
Gayndah	5,675	171,436	3,821	208	Warwick	8,111	37,362	141,205	3,902
Gin Gin	2,415	48,697	300	698	Windorah	9,855	272,369	478,482	151
Gladstone	7,216	128,371	2,230	437	Winton	8,679	131,650	1,168,984	251
Goodna	552	1,806	68	461	Woodford	2,034	18,512	50	990
Goondiwindi	3,916	31,629	266,929	127	Yeulba	1,904	16,687	175	411
Gympie	5,782	51,130	2,599	1,837					
Harrisville	2,849	18,694	928	2,333	Totals for 1895	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747
Herberton	4,478	63,511	128	663	Totals for 1894	444,109	7,012,997	19,587,691	89,677
Highfields	2,244	7,169	686	2,078					
Hughenden	12,786	286,660	1,162,254	555	Increase in 1895	24,634	...	269,268	11,070
Hungerford	1,261	1,628	273,118	6	Decrease in 1895 ... ..	...	190,596	...	...

Table No. II.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1894 and 1895, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Adavale ...	24,910	26,081	1,171	...	561,194	675,587	114,393	...
Allora ...	15,175	15,548	373	...	177,881	88,711	...	89,170
Angathella ...	51,290	46,395	...	4,895	357,856	376,779	18,923	...
Beaudesert ...	39,638	41,013	1,375	...	486	379	...	107
Brisbane ...	11,822	12,108	286	...	489	739	250	...
Bundaberg ...	55,839	53,731	...	2,108	765	1,194	429	...
Caboolture ...	7,010	7,425	415	...	104	90	...	14
Charleville ...	112,046	116,600	4,554	...	450,852	491,808	40,956	...
Cleveland ...	2,048	1,811	...	237	...	104	104	...
Condamine ...	18,238	29,038	10,800	...	32,048	18,095	...	13,953
Crow's Nest ...	18,042	12,747	...	5,295	44,720	26,666	...	18,054
Cunnamulla ...	99,157	87,929	...	11,228	1,281,805	1,351,497	69,692	...
Dalby ...	66,105	52,248	...	13,857	500,437	436,163	...	64,274
Diamantina (one-half) ...	43,168	47,190	4,022	...	6,850	2,735	...	4,115
Dugandan ...	17,988	20,338	2,350	...	709	479	...	230
Eidsvold ...	64,950	62,898	...	2,052	16,795	15,588	...	1,207
Esk ...	66,079	68,852	2,773	...	1,249	1,191	...	58
Eulo ...	55,307	68,304	12,997	...	164,489	191,731	27,242	...
Gatton ...	18,260	21,718	3,458	...	1,356	872	...	484
Gayndah ... { Paradise ... }	177,011	16,855	...	...	...	...	...	2,355
Gayndah ... { Gayndah ... }	...	171,436	...	...	2,355	3,821	3,821	...
Gin Gin ...	50,494	48,697	...	1,797	332	300	...	32
Goodna ...	2,510	1,806	...	704	47	68	21	...
Goondiwindi ...	30,168	31,629	1,461	...	355,619	266,929	...	88,690
Gympie ...	54,482	51,130	...	3,352	4,390	2,599	...	1,791
Harrisville ...	17,076	18,694	1,618	...	801	928	127	...
Highfields ...	6,961	7,169	208	...	7,385	686	...	6,699
Hungerford ...	1,540	1,628	88	...	302,934	273,118	...	29,816
Inglewood ...	21,650	16,269	...	5,381	72,939	55,519	...	17,420
Ipswich ...	27,576	17,284	...	10,292	475	369	...	106
Killarney ...	3,795	3,637	...	138	256	197	...	59
Laidley ...	13,375	14,534	1,159	...	341	219	...	92
Logan ...	12,092	11,240	...	852	60	47	...	13
Marburg ...	4,729	5,481	752	...	427	67	...	360
Maroochie ...	5,247	6,701	1,454	...	19	65	46	...
Maryborough { Childers ... }	27,254	3,432	...	...	...	90	...	396
Maryborough { Maryborough ... }	...	25,333	...	...	680	...	...	...
Mitchell ...	133,733	143,033	9,300	...	...	194	...	35,267
Nanango ...	88,128	87,213	...	915	167,493	132,226	...	2,839
Nerang ...	6,998	8,781	1,783	...	15,973	13,134	...	18
Redcliffe ...	9,571	9,704	133	...	92	74	...	24
Roma ...	105,508	106,152	644	...	30	6	...	28,273
Rosewood ...	14,060	13,650	...	410	303,503	275,230	...	585
St. George ...	113,107	102,579	...	10,528	717	132	...	145,625
South Brisbane ...	9,155	9,271	116	...	1,865,934	1,720,309	...	614
Stanthorpe ...	27,897	21,188	...	6,709	2,893	2,279	...	53,902
Surat ...	41,829	40,162	...	1,667	122,721	68,819	...	76,957
Tambo ...	32,067	30,880	...	1,187	350,570	273,613	...	...
Taroom ...	151,049	147,327	...	3,722	561,860	563,566	1,706	...
Tenningering ...	36,727	20,041	...	16,686	25,357	19,833	...	5,524
Thargomindah ...	367,351	385,601	18,250	...	750	574	...	176
Tiaro ...	42,664	43,615	951	...	652,048	600,360	...	51,688
Toowoomba ...	48,368	55,128	6,760	...	181	278	97	...
Warwick ...	37,567	37,362	...	205	914,526	693,088	...	221,438
Windorah (one-half) ...	124,337	136,184	11,847	...	191,181	141,205	...	49,976
Woodford ...	22,019	18,512	...	3,507	164,550	239,241	74,691	...
Yeulba ...	17,230	16,687	...	543	104	50	...	54
	2,672,397	2,678,019	113,889	108,267	1,618	175	...	1,443
					9,691,246	9,029,846	352,498	1,013,898

Net increase in Cattle in the Division, 5,622.

Net decrease in Sheep in the Division, 661,400.

Table No. III.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the CENTRAL DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1894 and 1895, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alpha	105,914	104,725	...	1,189	8,847	369	...	8,478
Aramac	37,942	25,071	...	12,871	257,615	346,826	89,211	...
Banana	115,782	115,825	43	...	23,995	11,883	...	12,112
Barcaldine	7,430	8,714	1,284	...	902,572	979,054	76,482	...
Blackall	12,404	13,012	608	...	983,710	986,364	2,654	...
Boulia	153,274	163,790	10,516	...	59,753	87,610	27,857	...
Clermont	179,709	162,175	...	17,534	600,466	619,678	19,212	...
Diamantina (one-half)	43,167	47,191	4,024	...	6,850	2,735	...	4,115
Emerald	70,890	70,359	...	531	1,367	1,165	...	202
Gladstone	148,701	128,371	...	20,330	2,140	2,230	90	...
Isisford	11,803	18,352	6,549	...	723,416	877,905	154,489	...
Longreach... ..	39,998	42,358	2,360	...	1,479,392	1,529,498	50,106	...
Muttaburra	65,212	71,725	6,513	...	1,820,243	2,011,051	190,808	...
Mackay (Nebo collection, say six elevenths)	131,865	106,279	...	25,586	2,014	1,279	...	735
Rockhampton	261,540	273,121	11,581	...	1,798	17,632	15,834	...
St. Lawrence	157,631	150,882	...	6,749	1,179	8,485	7,306	...
Springsure	178,738	176,567	...	2,171	361,004	325,072	...	35,932
Windsorah (one-half)	124,336	136,185	11,849	...	164,550	239,241	74,691	...
Winton	119,264	131,650	12,386	...	990,886	1,168,984	178,098	...
	1,965,600	1,946,352	67,713	86,961	8,391,797	9,217,061	886,838	61,574

Net decrease in Cattle in the Division, 19,248.

Net increase in Sheep in the Division, 825,264.

Table No. IV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprising the NORTHERN DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1894 and 1895, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ayr	62,681	49,827	...	12,854	20	40	20	...
Bowen	283,025	253,640	...	29,385	848	420	...	428
Burke	164,604	165,065	461	...	700	1	...	699
Cairns { Mareeba Cairns }	7,975	4,094	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
Cameroonal... ..	29,771	25,076	...	4,695	27,035	26,000	...	1,035
Cape River... ..	114,881	108,284	...	6,597	206	903	697	...
Cardwell	11,581	14,433	2,852	...	...	...	...	...
Charters Towers	235,523	252,036	16,513	...	1,006	375	...	631
Cloncurry	249,857	275,297	25,440	...	288,462	388,628	100,166	...
Cook	42,442	56,395	13,953	...	...	4	4	...
Croydon	15,319	32,660	17,341	...	1	503	502	...
Douglas	1,808	2,782	974	...	...	...	...	...
Etheridge	166,583	143,886	...	22,697	1	6	5	...
Herberton	69,992	63,511	...	6,481	98	128	30	...
Hughenden... ..	269,296	286,660	17,364	...	1,152,910	1,162,254	9,344	...
Ingham	50,430	55,020	4,590	...	167	123	...	44
Mackay (less Nebo collection, say five elevenths)	109,889	88,567	...	21,322	1,678	1,067	...	611
Mourilyan	643	885	242	...	6	...	...	6
Norman	255,254	191,638	...	63,616	31,176	29,372	...	1,804
Palmer	26,650	20,248	...	6,402	...	...	...	...
Ravenswood	43,778	28,930	...	14,848	100	4	...	96
Somerset	2,201	327	...	1,874	14	6	...	8
Thornborough	93,965	46,414	...	47,551	...	...	...	...
Townsville	66,852	23,974	...	42,878	220	218	...	2
	2,375,000	2,198,030	104,230	281,200	1,504,648	1,610,052	110,768	5,364

Net decrease in Cattle in the Division, 176,970.

Net increase in Sheep in the Division, 105,404.

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

Table No. V.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for PRESERVATION as Food, for FREEZING or for TALLOW, during the YEARS 1886-1895, with the Quantity of MEAT, TALLOW, LARD, &c., produced.

Year	Number of Establishments.	Average number of Hands employed.	NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.							MEAT PRESERVED OR FROZEN.					Extract and Essence of Meat produced.	Quantity of Tallow produced.	Quantity of Lard produced.					
			Cattle.			Sheep.			Hogs.	Beef.		Mutton.		Bacon.								
			For Preserv- ing.	For Freezing.	For Boiling Down.	For Preserv- ing.	For Freezing.	For Boiling Down.		Preserved.	Frozen.	Preserved.	Frozen.									
1886	5	...		2,860			720		...	lb.	lb.	1,198,294	lb.	lb.	tons. 97	lb. ...				
1887	4	...		15,578			23,448		...			5,174,000			...	47,203	1,267	...				
1888	5	...		12,315			14,613		...			3,995,000			...	71,132	1,109	...				
1889	4	...		11,266			85,988		350			7,403,046			...	120,199	1,170	3,029				
1890	6	...		16,831			141,763		4,446			10,636,039			...	111,838	2,073	...				
1891	8	286	21,919	8,784	...	29,111	122,022	...	17,790			16,194,329*			...	135,128	2,632	15,435				
1892	16	989	28,683	24,567	32,000	170,683	162,662	317,421	†19,329	3,008,090	17,862,694	1,751,909	5,650,907	1,149,778	148,13	6,639	75,103					
1893	25	1,129	43,543	39,828	41,166	150,668	66,025	1,070,082	‡56,145	7,7 1,031	28,137,501	1,726,541	2,851,255	3,971,018	228,264	11,183	56,764					
1894	31	1,127	77,916	48,558	67,611	394,405	57,787	417,328	‡48,539	\$17,640,457	33,305,023	5,862,373	2,749,042	4,695,280	168,805	15,683	84,070					
1895 {	Barcaldine	1	39	2,818	104,969	80,487	98,374	385,060	75,600	743,257	‡58,870	19,849,396	50,349,956	5,088,502	3,064,458	‡4,941,512	511,533	21,263	159,093
	Bowen	1	...	...	...														
	Brisbane	3	...	...	...														
	Burke	1	...	...	...														
	Caboolture	2	...	...	...														
	Cardwell	1	...	...	...														
	Charleville	3	...	...	...														
	Charters Towers	1	...	...	...														
	Dalby	1	...	...	...														
	Emerald	1	...	...	...														
	Esk	2	...	...	...														
	Gatton	1	...	...	...														
	Hughenden	1	...	...	...														
	Laidley	2	...	...	...														
	Longreach	1	...	...	...														
	Mackay	2	...	...	...														
	Marburg	1	...	...	...														
Norman	2	...	...	...															
Rockhampton	1	...	...	...															
Roma	1	...	...	...															
St. Lawrence	2	...	...	...															
South Brisbane	3	...	...	...															
Toowoomba	2	...	...	...															
Townsville	2	...	...	...															
Yeulba	1	...	...	...															

* Of this 4,255,733 lb. were preserved, and 11,938,596 lb. frozen.
 † Includes 682,955 lb. salted.

‡ Number of pigs killed by farmers for bacon not collected.
 ‡ Includes 326,232 lb. salted.

‡ Including pigs killed by farmers for bacon, &c.
 ¶ Exclusive of 925,025 lb. pork (fresh and salt), made by farmers, in addition to their bacon.

Table No. VI.
OTHER PRODUCTS OF MEAT PRESERVING, &c., ESTABLISHMENTS.

District.	No.	Manure.		Edible Fats.		Hides.		Skins.		Bones.		Horns and Hoofs.	Hair.		Oils, &c.	
		Tons.	£	lb.	£	Number.	£	Number.	£	Tons.	£	£	lb.	£	Gallons.	£
Barcaldine	36	4,505	11,124	560,219	6,599	280,781	161,795	1,170,559	160,545	1,332	5,001	3,905	59,434	1,979	28,454	2,661
Bowen																
Brisbane																
Burke																
Caboolture																
Cardwell																
Charleville																
Charters Towers																
Dalby																
Emerald																
Esk																
Gatton																
Hughenden																
Longreach																
Mackay																
Norman																
Rockhampton																
Roma																
St. Lawrence																
South Brisbane																
Toowoomba																
Townsville																
Yeulba																

Table No. VII.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP SLAUGHTERED for CONSUMPTION as FOOD in SOME of the PRINCIPAL CITIES of QUEENSLAND, together with the ESTIMATED QUANTITY of BEEF and MUTTON CONSUMED PER CAPITA for 1895.

City.	Population (5 mile radius) Census of 1891.	Cattle Slaughtered.	Beef Consumed <i>per Capita</i> , exclusive of Veal.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Mutton Consumed, <i>per Capita</i> , exclusive of Lamb.	Calves Slaughtered.	Lambs Slaughtered.
		No.	lb.	No.	lb.	No.	No.
Bowen	1,358	893	316	532	18	84	108
Brisbane	93,657	33,655	173	166,860	80	7,572	4,944
Bundaberg	7,423	5,669	367	9,762	59	444	62
Cairns	2,511	1,288	247	1,094	20	57	...
Charters Towers	13,320	10,889	393	37,388	126	568	1,037
Cooktown	3,721	2,568	331	553	7	72	...
Gladstone	1,067	528	238	734	31	6	...
Gympie	10,972	4,198	184	8,060	33	368	889
Ipswich	13,059	5,573	205	14,182	49	216	207
Mackay	3,937	4,341	530	4,245	48	361	101
Maryborough	11,724	5,880	241	11,676	45	780	232
Normanton	1,270	1,273	482	1,494	54	18	...
Rockhampton	14,392	7,613	310	41,501	130	541	669
Roma	1,857	1,510	390	3,624	88	7	70
Toowoomba	10,936	4,421	194	14,609	51	215	349
Townsville	10,356	5,976	277	24,093	104	450	600
Warwick	3,742	1,581	203	6,300	76	49	196
	205,302	97,856	286	346,707	76	11,808	9,464

AGRICULTURE.

Table No. VIII.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1895.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.		Land in Fallow.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			MAIZE.		RYE.			Rice (Grain).	POTATOES.			SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Sorghum, Millet.	SOWN GRASSES.					VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.			
	Acres.	Acres.			Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.		English.	Sweet.	Cotton.	For Sugar.	Green for Cattle.					Lucerne.		Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.		Bearing.						Not yet Bearing.		
																													Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Hay.	Other Green Fodder.									
1. SOUTHERN. (a) East of Main Range.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Beaudesert ...	52	3,189	37	3,152	5	...	91	82	5	2,527	5	155	26	1	...	1	...	5	54	50	15	1	...	11	...	152	12	5	40	73	
Brisbane...	6	4,678	9	4,669	1	...	370	481	13	675	349	3	...	359	408	4	236	113	147	55	96	3	6	...	17	2	142	447	70	262	263	
Bundaberg ...	96	23,121	1,688	21,433	142	54	7	1	901	46	51	143	19,589	42	4	81	54	9	52	17	2	27	10	56	26	119	
Caboolture	1,168	79	1,089	1	...	96	36	1	3	488	15	7	2	1	138	90	3	2	25	11	14	3	...	1	...	14	2	...	11	37	8	80		
Childers ...	10	9,412	42	9,370	47	501	1	4	12	8,751	10	5	1	...	10	2	3	9	1	9	3	1		
Cleveland	771	16	755	8	20	1	23	14	12	39	9	15	1	...	1	...	1	17	10	366	26	84	44	45		
Crow's Nest ...	510	2,482	84	2,398	64	23	24	6	18	8	20	1,621	1	3	2	...	368	3	7	...	26	39	8	3	19	...	39	11	2	...	2	39	40	40		
Dugandan ...	88	7,980	30	7,950	12	11	1	...	157	21	1	24	6,916	13	64	48	25	35	147	3	39	17	...	1	11	199	65	12	6	...	60	14	1	16	1	1	...	29	
Eidsvoll	364	...	364	3	13	26	16	1	1	230	2	...	19	5	3	...	19	15	3	1	7		
Esk ...	1,110	3,045	104	2,941	...	1	2	...	102	70	4	3	19	...	2,033	21	...	9	2	1	93	38	15	4	3	...	48	163	49	23	18	5	52	11	6	83	63		
Gatton ...	81	12,820	199	12,621	56	200	56	4	354	51	5	52	61	...	8,185	30	17	157	23	13	1,605	17	16	...	6	1	4	...	96	810	99	363	16	6	26	70	11	...	129	13	69		
Gayndah	65	4	61	5	4	15	1	4	10	2	2	3	1	14	
Gin Gin	2,607	33	2,574	14	3	...	2	1	...	940	27	23	...	1,460	75	10	1	2	3	...	5		
Goodna	1,010	1	1,009	76	36	2	...	729	8	1	...	31	4	10	18	25	16	24	2	10	1	...	1	4	3	7		
Gympie ...	797	2,546	44	2,502	1	529	112	...	1	7	...	1,107	9	10	4	...	1	185	106	...	3	2	...	2	...	57	96	14	47	10	8	24	28	7	...	1	46	42	42	
Harrisville ...	35	7,884	128	7,756	17	32	23	...	696	132	6	10	82	...	4,658	...	6	20	19	...	185	15	184	28	91	...	4	...	62	729	54	571	23	35	...	16	3	4	6	45	
Ipswich	4,344	123	4,221	2	...	2	...	387	81	...	2	7	...	2,619	30	...	5	1	...	223	50	35	...	69	68	410	44	87	15	...	1	47	4	...	2	8	11	11	
Laidley ...	230	12,915	256	12,659	59	183	10	2	397	15	18	25	13	...	9,274	12	10	69	17	...	698	31	10	...	27	2	1	...	45	1,388	75	194	7	18	4	1	7	16	31
Logan ...	77	4,797	67	4,730	...	2	166	79	1	...	1	...	1,370	40	2	3	1	8	297	181	...	1,567	82	49	12	69	64	19	1	1	41	11	374	45	50	55	93		
Marburg... ..	26	6,457	122	6,335	7	...	3	...	125	36	...	7	23	...	4,725	2	2	27	10	...	67	11	117	440	406	1	...	34	113	39	53	11	49	2	1	3	2	18			
Maroochy ...	301	1,094	9	1,085	1	...	25	18	5	4	3	...	263	20	3	...	25	61	...	189	47	5	...	5	4	1	...	3	1	4	252	18	84	22	22	
Maryborough	3,877	140	3,737	1	436	142	468	41	143	146	...	1,677	45	3	6	55	23	27	8	...	4	45	10	135	29	174	37	82		
Nanango ...	78	1,138	112	1,026	1	44	2	...	4	4	633	2	...	10	46	4	6	15	1	41	6	2	28	8	1	3	...	51		
Nerang ...	90	3,834	38	3,796	105	3	6	...	114	32	...	2	9	...	1,838	23	8	1	8	...	293	29	...	963	37	112	8	35	22	23	2	52	3	11	3	96	32	40	
Paradise... ..	1	609	50	559	1	3	72	42	318	8	30	25	2	1	2	6	...	9	3	...	1	4	2	1	7	8	14		
Redcliffe ...	5	3,925	28	3,897	1	2	...	1	361	268	...	6	5	...	2,112	77	...	2	5	...	542	72	36	...	1	...	36	125	42	42	5	...	3	7	3	7	14	51	10	61	
Rosewood	6,397	97	6,300	40	2	19	...	275	147	...	7	39	...	4,907	21	1	18	12	...	109	13	62	...	52	93	203	101	112	19	4	3	22	3	1	...	15		
South Brisbane	3	2,730	55	2,675	383	334	...	2	5	...	285	244	1	...	183	217	5	1	20	...	38	186	99	220	33	3	2	132	8	...	6	20	52	43	153
Tenningering	49	4	45	16	1	1	...	12	1	5	3	1	2	4	13	3		
Tiaro ...	3	4,105	104	4,001	...	2	1	405	48	1	1	1,568	10	2	19	349	26	...	1,232	32	135	13	48	11	...	4	13	...	11	13	31	5	21		
Woodford	499	25	474	1	...	2	...	9	26	3	...	255	5	36	26	4	10	2	4	48		
Total East ...	3,599	139,912	3,728	136,184	374	475	158	16	5,945	2,392	40	139	353	...	62,196	1,049	132	399	132	61	6,429	1,837	488	35,908	1,111	190	49	8	963	5,090	1,080	2,065	411	72	268	821	111	1,360	646	1038	813	1,565	
(b) West of Main Range.
Adavale	21	...	21	4	1	3	1	12	
Allora ...	286	25,412	505	24,907	7,260	164	164	192	651	17	242	12	318	...	7,197	221	8	...	106	8	...	20	...	311	3,560	1,766	163	2	...	7	37	4	2366	111	3
Augathella	3	...	3	9	2		

Table No. VIII.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1895—continued.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			MAIZE.		RYE.			Rice (Grain).	POTATOES.			SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Sorghum, Millet.	SOWN GRASSES.						VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.						
					Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.		English.	Sweet.	Cotton.	For Sugar.	Green for Cattle.					Lucerne.		Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.		Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.											
																													Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Hay.	Other Green Fodder.													
1. SOUTHERN. (b) West of Main Range—continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Roma ...	45	2,824	267	2,557	1,608	60	9	32	23	40	4	...	3	184	37	3	...	11	1	6	2	1	442	20	27	...	44				
St. George	175	10	165	30	29	19	35	4	8	4	2	1	1	6	5	...	21				
Stanthorpe ...	4	1,086	33	1,053	109	21	...	24	102	6	143	1	2	...	58	...	2	354	...	2	26	3	19	2	98	81			
Surat ...	5	43	30	13	8	4			
Tambo	18	...	18	13	2			
Taroom ...	60	181	24	157	39	1	1	53	1	...	1	7	4	7	3	21	2	...	4	3	1	1			
Thargomindah	10	...	10	4	1			
Toowoomba ...	1,098	31,418	2,242	29,176	8,378	215	433	404	1,322	187	173	27	470	7,897	229	43	1	22	...	372	1	3	546	3,279	1,088	63	9	28	3,188	155	1	56	168	418			
Warwick ...	1,864	16,796	304	16,492	4,832	179	321	34	225	17	131	32	92	7,684	118	3	3	401	32	...	143	1,408	326	20	...	12	140	112	32	1	86	108			
Windorah, part of		
Yeulba	1,496	...	1,496	787	5	18	5	31	10	2	494	7	2	...	64	10	7		
Total West ...	4,953	97,298	3,815	93,483	26,652	868	1052	905	2,797	374	681	75	1036	32,912	650	66	9	62	...	2,231	46	2	...	11	...	1002	...	1158	8,851	3,280	285	26	46	3,351	880	95	129	2883	1068		
Total S. Div. ...	8,552	237,210	7,543	229,667	27,026	1,343	1210	921	8,742	2,766	721	214	1389	95,108	1,699	198	408	194	61	8,660	1,883	490	35,908	1,122	190	1051	8	2121	13,941	4,360	2,350	437	118	3,619	1,701	206	1,360	646	1167	3696	2,633				
2. CENTRAL. (a) East of Main Range.
Banana	36	...	36	13	4	2	2	
Clermont	195	42	153	59	66	7	12	
Emerald	94	11	83	3	...	5	2	7	1	16	4		
Gladstone ...	1	516	26	490	1	...	27	4	238	5	34	10		
Mackay (Nebo collection)	...	13	2	11	3	1	
Rockhampton ...	36	3,402	265	3,137	800	25	...	2	7	383	47	...	2	124	105	...	885	22	3	...	7	12	275	6	45	4	19	...	27	17	26	19	83	99	93				
St. Lawrence ...	21	135	...	135	1	4	59	12	9	10		
Springsure ...	4	139	20	119	3	...	2	...	2	4	1	67	6	9		
Total East ...	62	4,530	366	4,164	62	...	6	...	835	39	...	2	8	836	69	...	2	198	153	...	885	22	3	2	7	17	310	133	48	10	21	4	43	18	32	23	113	112	151				
(b) West of Main Range
Alpha	2	...	2	1	
Aramac
Barcaldine	86	8	78	69	1
Blackall	35	9	26	6	1	
Boulia
Diamantina, part of
Isisford	14	...	14	1	1	8	3	
Longreach ...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																								

Table No. VIII.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1895—continued.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.			Land in Fallow.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			MAIZE.		RYE.			POTATOES.			SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Sorghum, Millet.	OWN GRASSES.						VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

Table No. IX.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1895.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																									
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	Coffee.	HAY.							VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar.				Sown Grasses.			Grapes Gathered.								
															Lucerne	Panicum.	Other Sown Grasses.									
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	
1. SOUTHERN. (a) East of Main Range.																										
Beaudesert ...	...	...	...	71,238	...	...	296	142	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	183	...	...	192	36	...	...	...	...	2,600
Brisbane ...	...	...	...	15,247	...	...	675	2,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	7	935	113	...	447,147	143,525	245,244	103,216
Bundaberg ...	...	...	...	30,774	...	...	160	987	...	16,349	24,162	...	...	...	...	272	16	...	365	31	...	34,318	32,816	3,520	34,589
Caboolture ...	...	...	...	13,620	230	...	403	474	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	172	2	6	52	7	...	29,142	...	1,715	13,050
Childers ...	...	...	...	15,285	...	...	15	104	...	5,221	8,946	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	16	...	...	650	18,600	150	7,000
Cleveland ...	...	...	...	417	...	...	40	396	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	45,660	604,294	3,428	48,272
Crow's Nest ...	920	128	...	48,595	29	...	1,038	12	...	...	...	...	25	...	43	38	...	3	66	4	...	17,190	...	...	10,400
Dugandan ...	281	...	...	148,553	1,624	840	285	26	23,989	...	...	...	11	...	26	342	2	88	663	37	...	23,030	13,950	70	488
Eidsvold ...	...	...	...	5,353	...	...	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	1	...	3	19	...	7,500	...	...	...
Esk ...	...	...	40	51,205	...	40	152	209	6,828	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	4	5	710	36	14	11,755	...	...	6,660
Gatton ...	732	112	80	165,029	402	12	2,496	50	4,638	...	...	1,344	13	...	302	510	78	240	3,820	738	18	133,768	...	...	88,820
Gayndah ...	50	...	...	506	...	...	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3,850	...	...	3,070
Gin Gin ...	...	...	...	38,743	...	...	78	119	...	783	80	...	16	...	...	25	2	...	51	...	...	4,480	...	...	3,000
Goodna ...	...	...	...	14,708	...	...	79	22	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	89	34	...	4,980	...	200	300
Gympie ...	...	...	...	35,384	250	46	363	381	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	771	1	5	258	70	7	54,054	...	18	39,567
Harrisville ...	182	...	20	103,695	37	...	297	58	101,970	20	9	...	20	...	41	912	14	28	1,773	1,035	30	19,768	...	...	4,200
Ipswich ...	4	...	...	57,528	...	...	547	161	25,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	5	9	1,647	152	...	52,150	...	260	15,250
Laidley ...	256	21	164	183,378	31	...	1,089	113	6,950	...	...	0	6	...	329	510	27	63	5,509	469	...	36,746	...	...	4,150
Logan ...	...	...	15	29,149	12	302	615	798	...	1,560	1,504	97,640	...	...	4	250	...	3	227	131	3	88,540	618,414	23,254	23,202
Marburg ...	64	...	...	95,765	40	...	120	25	66,843	165	154	100	...	...	...	224	13	41	309	100	...	135,317	980	200	11,240
Maroochy ...	...	...	250	7,646	...	67	60	42	...	146	255	4,393	...	785	...	42	4	...	...	...	...	2,500	368,310	1,912	52,945
Maryborough ...	...	6	...	12,362	...	...	267	628	...	1,063	2,128	...	...	Nil	...	728	...	...	137	42	...	94,551	156,927	5,626	160,594
Nanango ...	934	...	...	14,790	...	...	106	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	1	320	20	67	...	15,420	...	...	3,620
Nerang ...	...	...	...	55,549	96	...	755	154	...	48	43	239,600	...	...	1	182	4	2	173	75	2	51,419	13,200	1,030	55,350
Paradise ...	...	...	...	7,292	...	...	62	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	4	10	...	2,275	1,536	400	...
Redcliffe ...	...	2	...	51,208	...	...	1,232	344	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	486	5	3	518	79	...	13,120	2,690	1,600	34,300
Rosewood ...	60	...	...	90,626	12	...	159	61	27,858	...	...	...	...	...	2	361	21	25	544	211	8	60,360	...	...	500
South Brisbane ...	...	...	...	6,220	...	...	33	1,292	...	...	...	50	5	...	...	468	5	...	575	405	9	278,744	8,750	4,255	16,065
Tennering ...	...	...	...	258	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	42,374	...	...	...
Tiaro ...	...	30	...	44,632	6	...	633	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	20	84	433	81	...	41,080	17,400	280	24,521
Woodford ...	...	...	...	5,815	...	...	81	100	...	67	15	700	...	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	4,150
Total East ...	3,483	299	569	1,420,570	2,769	1,307	12,475	10,112	268,706	25,429	37,303	345,872	103	785	771	8,798	226	932	19,102	3,986	112	1,751,888	2,001,749	293,192	771,119	
1. SOUTHERN. (b) West of Main Range.																										
Adavale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156	...	...	150
Allora ...	22,009	1,568	3,576	146,302	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	143	535	12	...	3,888	235	...	91,249	...	...	...
Charleville ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8,400	...	...	...
Condamine ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	3,020
Cunnamulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	61	...	...	7,500	...	...	...
Dalby ...	3,269	...	240	13,174	...	...	104	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	29	...	...	118	...	...	20,500	...	...	...
Diamantina, part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goondiwindi ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	9,110	...	...	1,800
Highfields ...	12,886	1,253	299	172,274	654	...	2,752	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	340	...	5	457	24	...	110,550	...	...	47,690
Hungerford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	...	...
Inglewood ...	64	82	...	2,272	16	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	805	...	...	4	...	...	29	...	18	3,314	...	...	...
Killarney ...	6,311	...	370	78,815	...	...	315	4	...	...	...	...	3,647	...	6	13	3	...	260	...	...	10,892	...	...	...
Mitchell ...	2,791	280	15	1,188	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	...	2	...	...	72,440	...	...	66

Table No. IX.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1895—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																								
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	Coffee.	HAY.						VINES.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar.				Sown Grasses.			Grapes Gathered.							
															Lucerne	Panicum.	Other Sown Grasses.								
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
1. SOUTHERN. (b) West of Main Range—continued.																									
Roma ...	6,705	...	...	1,697	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	...	...	3	...	...	1,013,650	...	...	17,071
St. George ...	...	...	...	207	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	4,880	...	...	2,000
Stanthorpe ...	956	219	...	2,317	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	...	18	160	...	...	33	...	...	49,632	...	...	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tambo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,950	...	...	...
Taroom ...	...	...	...	1,178	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	18	254	...	5,460	...	...	800
Thargomindah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,840	...	...	360
Toowoomba ...	47,482	6,805	1,079	173,179	610	...	745	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	1,274	23	2	3,161	67	22	604,355	...	...	74,207
Warwick ...	16,832	312	1,608	217,137	20	...	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	159	163	36	4	2,393	...	12	309,174	...	...	140
Windsorah, part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba ...	777	64	...	2,667	...	...	52	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	6,040	...	...	...
Total West ...	120,083	10,583	7,187	812,884	1,300	...	5,399	80	...	...	...	...	7,366	...	655	2,604	74	12	10,434	582	52	2,373,852	...	...	147,304
Total S. Div. ...	123,566	10,882	7,756	2,233,454	4,069	1,307	17,874	10,192	268,706	25,429	37,303	345,872	7,469	785	1,426	11,402	300	944	29,536	4,568	164	4,125,740	2,001,749	293,192	918,423
2. CENTRAL. (a) East of Main Range.																									
Banana ...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clermont ...	...	...	...	546	...	...	11	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,740	...	...	4,125
Emerald ...	...	...	...	260	...	...	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5,666	...	...	4,876
Gladstone ...	...	...	...	6,434	...	...	60	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	189	7	2	3,560	1,400	1,610	11,140
Mackay(Nebo collection)	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	9,120
Rockhampton ...	...	...	...	8,275	...	...	200	451	...	650	1,600	681	...	150	...	726	3	1	845	60	38	56,131	29,494	3,809	71,505
St. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	14	30	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2,240	...	200	...
Springsure ...	64	...	...	1,258	...	...	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	...	...
Total East ...	64	...	...	18,013	...	...	314	643	...	650	1,600	681	5	150	...	748	3	1	1,039	67	40	75,697	30,894	5,619	100,766
(b) West of Main Range.																									
Alpha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aramac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barcaldine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	...	...	...
Blackall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,360	...	...	...
Boulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diamantina, part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isisford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	...	...
Longreach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Burrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
Windsorah, part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	...	...	...
Winton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,891	...	...	...
Total West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	24,017	...	...	940
Total Central Division	64	...	...	18,013	...	...	373	662	...	650	1,600	681	5	150	2	815	3	1	1,039	67	40	99,714	30,894	5,619	101,706

Table No. IX.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1895—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																									
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES		Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	Coffee.	HAY.							VINES.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar- Cane Crushed.	Sugar.				Sown Grasses.						Grapes Gathered.					
															Wheat.	Oats.	Bar- ley.	Rye.	Lucerne	Pani- cum.						Other Sown Grasses.
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bshls	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.		
3. NORTHERN. (a) East of Coast Range.																										
Ayr	6,838	...	...	25	495	...	4,035	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,500	...	2,000	
Bowen	2,270	...	...	53	44	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,520	...	81,710		
Cairns	44,026	...	7,000	33	535	...	1,437	2,722	...	...	6,030	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	7,350,700	10,810	163,364		
Cardwell	140	...	...	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,480	260	407,500		
Cook	5	...	5,700	100	2,676	12	271	...	...	...	...	...	4,952	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	133,179	5,323	66,921		
Douglas	15,020	...	6,182	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,273	6,053	95,906		
Ingham	2,440	...	...	...	340	400	5,329	9,934	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	19,000	70	4,500		
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	3,915	...	600	33	475	...	15,566	22,839	...	...	2,016	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	3,486	104,800	700	3,100	
Mareeba	1,840	...	...	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
Mourilyan	570	...	...	...	41	...	3,325	5,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,023,410	18,600	4,000		
Somerset	40	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,570	610	140		
Townsville	1,628	...	...	234	18	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	2,312	56,600	2,704	15,986	
Total East	5	...	81,387	100	16,498	408	2,467	400	29,692	47,352	...	37	13,125	...	150	...	...	...	9	22	5,798	12,718,023	45,800	845,127	
(b) West of Coast Range.																										
Burke	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camooewal	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	200	6,550		
Cape River	14	74	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,216	16,900	27,989	92,616	
Charters Towers	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloncurry	15	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800	1,120	700	
Croydon	402	...	...	27	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	3,810	90	1,260	
Etheridge	4,678	...	...	251	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,650	53,400	880	24,000	
Herberton	46,667	...	1,440	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	60	...	260	18	...	332	...	2,800		
Hughenden	225	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...
Norman	12	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,510	...	1,100	
Palmer	1,332	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,514	...	135	1,190	
Ravenswood	13	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	9	...	...	...	...	...	11,400	1,130	400	
Thornborough	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West of Range	55,524	...	1,440	372	912	4	...	...	200	...	...	...	131	69	...	260	18	...	23,543	109,720	32,264	130,616	
Total N. Div.	...	5	...	139,911	100	17,938	780	3,379	404	29,692	47,352	300	37	13,125	...	281	69	...	260	27	22	29,341	12,827,743	78,064	975,743	
Grand Total, 1895	123,630	10,887	7,756	2,391,378	4,169	19,245	19,027	14,233	269,110	55,771	86,255	346,853	7,511	14,060	1,428	12,498	372	945	30,835	4,662	226	4,254,795	14,860,386	376,875	1,965,872	
" " 1894	545,185	30,463	37,824	2,684,925	5,251	24,866	28,185	14,203	54,801	49,839	91,712	534,687	9,571	5,812	6,362	20,300	336	617	25,236	2,615	230	*4,572,556	8,928,025	686,135	2,048,919	
Increases in 1895	30	214,309	5,932	...	...	...	8,248	...	...	36	328	5,599	2,047	...	...	5,932,361	...	...
Decreases in 1895	421,555	19,576	30,068	293,547	1,082	5,621	9,158	...	...	...	5,457	187,834	2,060	...	4,934	7,802	...	...	...	...	4	317,761	...	309,260	53,047

* Including grapes made into wine, averaged at 8 lb. per gallon.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.
Table No. X.

Year.	Wheat Grain.	Oats Grain.	Barley Grain.	Maize.	Rye Grain.	Rice.	English Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Cotton.	Sugar (on Acres Crushed).	Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Dried Leaf).	Coffee.	Wheat (Hay).	Oats (Hay).	Barley (Hay).	Rye (Hay).	SOWN GRASSES.			Wine.	Grapes for Table Use.	Bananas.	Pine-Apples.	Oranges.		
																		Lucerne (Hay).	Panicum (Hay).	Other Sown Grasses (Hay).							
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.		
1886 ...	3.13	10.42	24.07	22.62	...	66.44	2.41	6.68	*140.00	1.69	1,819.22	7.07	...	1.77	2.23	3.15	...	1.77	2.45	1.83	249.00	2,560.22	2,124.50	402.56	601.57		
1887 ...	22.10	24.26	27.03	22.31	...	50.36	2.37	7.11	...	1.65	1,242.44	3.31	...	1.83	1.81	3.80	...	2.19	1.71	1.26	194.23	2,712.75	3,060.87	368.07	778.61		
1888 ...	0.89	5.65	22.94	25.38	...	37.41	1.90	5.39	...	1.07	1,710.54	11.53	...	1.36	1.03	0.55	...	1.73	1.69	1.80	240.40	2,206.53	2,847.23	323.14	695.15		
1889 ...	15.88	19.41	21.24	17.84	...	8.81	2.38	5.64	*7.00	1.36	2,780.90	9.52	...	1.96	2.29	3.11	...	1.71	1.88	1.76	251.34	2,487.57	1,521.49	362.71	323.74		
1890 ...	20.02	21.82	21.70	23.88	15.81	22.55	2.09	5.76	*332.19	1.69	2,580.23	4.43	...	1.64	1.60	1.60	...	1.61	1.73	1.44	274.31	2,547.73	5,656.06	365.26	740.49		
1891 ...	20.32	23.31	28.83	30.30	23.11	46.96	2.73	5.58	*541.62	1.39	2,878.70	9.75	...	1.65	1.85	3.00	...	1.96	2.07	2.00	247.47	2,562.95	2,988.14	477.52	766.55		
1892 ...	14.57	21.94	18.10	25.32	22.23	29.99	2.41	5.45	*296.19	1.51	2,597.92	11.97	...	1.53	1.86	1.74	1.87	2.35	1.99	1.62	225.32	2,576.24	4,667.43	641.36	979.97		
1893 ...	14.25	19.96	16.96	19.50	19.11	40.61	2.07	4.22	*153.68	1.74	2,337.17	9.64	...	1.17	1.79	1.92	1.59	2.22	1.67	2.38	157.41	2,135.23	4,371.15	428.11	1,633.87		
1894 ...	18.80	20.62	26.67	25.90	18.55	38.26	2.68	5.12	†548.01	1.84	1,896.05	10.46	...	1.37	1.85	1.72	1.93	2.47	1.76	1.44	291.73	2,976.06	2,903.42	837.77	1,225.43		
																					‡ Grapes.						
																					Lb.						
1895 ...	4.56	11.81	10.76	23.80	20.64	26.88	2.06	5.20	†544.76	1.55	1,787.90	7.08	234.33	1.06	1.28	1.68	2.30	2.15	1.93	1.56	2,387.65		3,794.79	444.95	1,050.48		

* Ginned. † Unginned. ‡ The manufacture of wine by the purchasers of the grapes and not the growers has now attained such proportions that the returns can no longer be kept distinct.

WHEAT RETURNS.
Table No. XI.
RETURN for TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Extent of Land Sown with Wheat Grain.	Total Area Mown for Hay.	Total Area Reaped for Grain	Total Area Cut for Green Food.	Area Unproduc- tive.	RESULTS.											
						Affected with Rust.						Free from Rust.					
						Total Area Affected with Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.			Total Area Free from Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.		
							Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.				
1886 ...	15,665	8,697	1,759	181	5,028	8,734	7,446	12,609	1,288	13,047	10.8	1,722	1,251	2,787	471	8,176	17.21
1887 ...	10,563	2,145	7,679	170	569	1,517	738	1,466	779	13,702	17.35	8,307	1,407	2,461	6,900	168,606	24.26
1888 ...	9,602	193	499	104	8,806	174	108	138	66	911	13.48	518	85	125	433	7,352	16.59
1889 ...	15,861	7,326	7,504	76	955	12,130	6,343	12,108	5,787	98,004	17.7	2,700	983	2,225	1,717	36,331	21.10
1890 ...	12,063	1,610	10,294	63	96	1,265	479	866	786	11,508	14.38	10,639	1,131	1,780	9,508	196,482	20.41
1891 ...	20,519	1,082	18,733	131	573	1,852	307	505	1,545	28,884	18.41	17,963	775	1,278	17,190	363,425	21.8
1892 ...	33,332	1,423	30,907	167	835	1,844	226	359	1,618	28,642	17.42	30,486	1,197	1,818	29,289	433,941	14.49
1893 ...	31,750	2,417	28,411	340	582	4,459	680	757	3,779	42,427	11.23	26,369	1,737	2,063	24,632	370,667	15.05
1894 ...	34,387	4,643	27,991	747	1,006	9,992	2,597	3,202	7,395	122,212	16.53	22,642	2,046	3,160	20,596	422,973	20.54
1895 ...	29,650	1,344	12,950	1,216	14,140	2,702	301	293	2,401	13,683	5.70	11,592	1,043	1,135	10,549	109,947	10.42

WHEAT RETURNS—1895.

Table No. XII.

RETURN for the Year 1895, showing the EXTENT of LAND SOWN with WHEAT GRAIN in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS from which Returns have been received, the AREA MOWN for HAY, REAPED for GRAIN, CUT for GREEN FRED for CATTLE, and UNPRODUCTIVE, respectively; also the AREA affected with RUST, free from RUST, and the PRODUCE.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	Total Extent of Land Sown with Wheat Grain.	Total Area Mown for Hay.	Total Area Reaped for Grain.	Total Area cut for Green Food for Cattle.	Total Area Unproduc- tive.	RESULTS.											
						AFFECTED WITH RUST.						FREE FROM RUST.					
						Total Area affected with Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.			Total Area free from Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.		
							Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Tons.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.		Tons.		Bushels.	Bushels.
SOUTH. East of Main Range.																	
Beaudesert	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brisbane	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caboolture	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crow's Nest	111	23	63	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	23	43	63	920	14.60
Dugandan	24	11	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	26	11	281	25.55
Eidsvold	16	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	...	...	...
Esk	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Gatton	312	200	48	56	8	26	19	38	7	130	18.57	222	181	264	41	602	14.68
Gayndah	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	50	25.00
Gympie	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrisville... ..	72	32	16	23	1	5	4	5	1	10	10.00	43	28	36	15	172	11.47
Ipswich	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	2.00
Laidley	252	183	23	10	36	19	19	33	...	...	...	187	164	296	23	256	11.13
Logan	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
Marburg	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	64	9.14
Maroochy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryborough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanango	114	3	57	6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3	5	57	934	16.39
Paradise	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
Redcliffe	3	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosewood	61	2	20	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	4	20	60	3.00
Tiaro	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodford	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1,007	475	249	158	125	52	44	78	8	140	17.50	672	431	693	241	3,343	13.87
SOUTH. West of Main Range.																	
Allora	7,588	164	2,672	164	4,588	1,182	61	68	1,121	5,653	5.04	1,654	103	75	1,551	16,356	10.55
Charleville	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunnamulla	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dalby	914	65	366	1	482	85	25	12	60	400	6·67	346	40	21	306	2,869	9·38
Goondiwindi	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highfields	1,236	62	905	48	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	62	58	905	12,886	14·24
Hungerford	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inglewood	52	14	5	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	6	5	64	12·80
Killarney	992	28	566	40	358	100	28	16	72	428	5·94	494	...	...	494	5,883	11·91
Mitchell	707	26	419	7	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	26	12	419	2,791	6·66
Roma	1,677	60	1,367	9	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427	60	30	1,367	6,705	4·90
St. George	59	29	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	6	...	...	...
Stanthorpe	130	21	80	...	29	8	...	...	8	80	10·00	93	21	18	72	876	12·16
Surat	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toowoomba	9,026	215	4,196	433	4,182	279	20	11	259	2,255	8·71	4,132	195	162	3,937	45,227	11·49
Warwick	5,332	179	1,996	321	2,836	996	123	108	873	4,727	5·41	1,179	56	51	1,123	12,106	10·78
Yeulba	810	5	127	18	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	5	1	127	777	6·12
Total	28,572	868	12,699	1,052	13,953	2,650	257	215	2,393	13,543	5·66	10,917	611	440	10,306	106,540	10·34
Total Southern	29,579	1,343	12,948	1,210	14,078	2,702	301	293	2,401	13,683	5·70	11,589	1,042	1,133	10,547	109,883	10·42
CENTRAL. East of Main Range.																	
Clermont	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springsure	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	64	32·00
Total	68	...	2	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	64	32·00
CENTRAL. West of Main Range.																	
Isisford	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Total	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Total Central	70	1	2	6	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	64	32·00
NORTHERN. East of Main Range.																	
Townsville	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Northern	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, 1895	29,650	1,344	12,950	1,216	14,140	2,702	301	293	2,401	13,683	5·70	11,592	1,043	1,135	10,549	109,947	10·42
Grand total, 1894	34,387	4,643	27,991	747	1,006	9,992	2,597	3,202	7,395	122,212	16·53	22,642	2,046	3,160	20,596	422,973	20·54
Increase, 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	469	13,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease, 1895	4,737	3,299	15,041	...	...	7,290	2,296	2,909	4,994	108,529	21·73	11,050	1,003	2,025	10,047	313,026	10·12

Table No. XIII.

SHOWING the PRODUCE obtained during the Year 1895 from "OTHER CROPS," details of which are not included in the GENERAL TABLE.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT.	OTHER FRUITS.																	OTHER VEGETABLES.										OTHER GRAIN.	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.																												
	Apples.	Apricots.	Cherries.	Cocoanuts.	Cumquats.	Custard Apples.	Figs.	Gooseberries.	Guavas.	Jonons.	Limes.	Mangoes.	Melons.	Mulberries.	Nectarines.	Olive.	Papaw.	Passion Fruit.	Peaches.	Pea Nuts.	Persimmons.	Pears.	Plums.	Quinces.	Strawberries.	Beans.	Cabbages.		Carrots.	Cauliflowers.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Onions.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Swede Turnips.	Tomatoes.	Turnips.	Yams and Taro.	Imphie.	Kaffir Corn.	Annatto.	Broom Millet.	Cassava, Manioc, or Tapioca.	Cow Pea.	Flax.	Ginger.	Mangel Wurzel.	Prairie Grass.	Rosellas.	Seeds (Canary).	Sunflowers.					
South— East of Main Range	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
West of Main Range	79	2	3	2	3	1	6	5	...	6	30	5	20	...	2	511						
Central— East of Main Range	33	12	2	2	3	55					
West of Main Range	1				
Northern— East of Main Range	7	1	7	13	172	5	2	...	2	4	16	1	21	1	...	2	1			
West of Main Range	2	1	3	...	1	4	1	23	1	8				
Total Area	84	2	3	7	1	8	2	2	4	30	13	261	121	2	1	2	4	6	16	9	26	8	53	5	19	9	94	...	2	86	3	23	14	892	10	39	9	2	1	3	1	1	10	16	...	2	12	2,169	12	21	1						
South— East of Main Range	Dozens.	Dozens.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Quarts.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Quarts.	Dozens.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Bushels.	Dozens.	Quarts.	Bushels.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Tons.	Cwt.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lb.	Cwt.	Tons.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Bags.	Bushels.	Lb.	Lb.						
West of Main Range	600	1,400	126	...	165	2,240	9,370	...	19,012	9,209	Nil.	...	14,000	8,988	...	3,326	301	1,106	...	10,027	1,065	34,247	41,287	1	21	1,397	1,088	41	1,256	35		
Central— East of Main Range	85,943	370	100	400	1,320	90	10,820	5,100	...	1,648	2,028	1,888	44,799	...	10	2,116	
West of Main Range	1
Northern— East of Main Range	6,000	450	5,920	*	241,074	291	1,764	...	200	7,832	4,424	2	...	60	2	1	...	6	1,112	...	23	11,200		
West of Main Range	2,000	160	5,450	...	1,000	410	3,000	66,007	2	...	34	
Total Produce	88,543	370	100	6,000	1,400	286	400	165	2,690	22,060	...	297,663	10,435	1,764	90	900	14,000	22,808	12,932	3,451	1,949	3,134	1,888	10,027	1,077	150,262	...	10	41,287	1	55	1,397	3,403	43	1,256	35	1	12	46	1,112	24	23	852	...	11,200	102	3,200	4,423	2,924	1,200							

* Three hundred gallons of limejuice made from 3 acres of limes.

Price, 1s. 2d.]

By Authority: EDMUND GREGORY, Government Printer, William street, Brisbane.